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...THER — PARIS: Saturday, partly cloudy early, ...ers. 13-21 (55-70). Sunday, foggy early, fair later. ...turday, fair. Temp. 17-29 (62-66). Sunday, cloudy, ...Moderate. ROME: Saturday, fair. Temp. 17-26 (63-...RT: Saturday, cloudy with storms. Temp. 13-18 ...YORK: Saturday, fair. Temp. 18-29 (64-84).

...TIONAL WEATHER DATA — PAGE 14

Austria	6.00 Schs.	India	Rs. 10	Nigeria	70 K.
Azores	13 S.	Iran	125 Rials	Norway	4.00 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.550 Dns	Israel	I.60.00	Oman	0.600 Rials
Belgium	26 B.Fr.	Italy	600 Lire	Portugal	30 Esc.
Canada	C.$ 1.10	Jordan	325 Fils	Qatar	5.50 Rials
Cyprus	350 Mills	Kenya	Shs. 13.00	Saudi Arabia	5.00 Rials
Denmark	5.00 D.Kr.	Kuwait	400 Fils	Spain	60 Ptas.
Egypt	75 P.	Lebanon	83.25	Sweden	4.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	4.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	26 L.Fr.	Tunisia	0.375 Din
France	3.50 F.	Madeira	32.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.£ 65.00
Germany	1.80 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.A.E.	6.00 Dirh
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.50 Dh.	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	80.50
Greece	35 Drs.	Netherlands	1.90 Fior.	Yugoslavia	33 D.

Poland Says Gierek Is Ill; Removal Seen as Possible

By John Darnton

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (NYT) — Edward Gierek, whose grip on power has been loosened by two months of labor turmoil, was hospitalized today for a heart ailment, the government announced. A communique, signed by five doctors, described the ailment as "serious disturbances in the action of the heart."

The announcement appeared to be a prelude to the 67-year-old leader's departure as first secretary of the Communist Party. He has no known medical history of heart trouble.

[United Press International reported that sources close to the party's Central Committee said the committee would meet soon, perhaps tonight, to pick a successor for Mr. Gierek. Government spokesmen refused to confirm or deny the report, UPI reported from Warsaw.]

The news about Mr. Gierek was read out by the speaker of the Sejm (parliament), Andrzej Werblan, at a special session convened to deal with the national crisis. It followed nine hours of speeches by deputies whose criticism of the government and the party, without precedent here, underlined the precariousness of Mr. Gierek's position.

Terse Bulletin

The terse bulletin said that Mr. Gierek "developed serious disturbances in the action of the heart this morning. Medical counsel found hospitalization indispensable. The patient is in the hospital under the soliticious care of specialists."

Government officials could provide no other details, including what hospital Mr. Gierek was in. One of the heart specialists reached by telephone at home, said: "I can't say anything more than what's in the communique."

When Mr. Gierek replaced Wladyslaw Gomulka as party leader on Dec. 20, 1970, the government said the change was necessary because Mr. Gomulka was ill. A medical communique signed by then minister of health stated that he had been hospitalized with circulatory ailments. Mr. Gomulka, now 75, lives in a Warsaw suburb.

If Mr. Gierek is moved out of the leadership, among those thought most likely to replace him are Stefan Olszowski, an advocate of economic reforms who was reinstalled on the ruling Politburo only 12 days ago, and Stanislaw Kania, a powerful Politburo member whose responsibilities include the army and police. But a power struggle from which another figure might emerge could not be ruled out.

Earlier Challenge

In recent days, Mr. Olszowski, 49-years-old and Mr. Kania, 53, appear to have assumed commanding positions within the party leadership, still reeling from the purge Aug. 24 that claimed six of the 14 Politburo members — the premier and three of his deputies and several Cabinet ministers.

Mr. Olszowski, who criticized Mr. Gierek's policies in what was seen as a challenge for leadership two years ago, has taken control of economic policies and even overseas press and propaganda, according to reliable sources.

Mr. Olszowski, who has a reputation as a political hardliner that balances his economic liberlaism, is thought to be acceptable to the Soviet Union. In the autumn of 1976, he visited Moscow on an economic mission and obtained a meeting with the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, an unusual occurence for someone in the medium-ranking position of party secretary. Even more unusual under the rigid Soviet notions of protocol was that the two men were photographed together.

If Mr. Gierek is openly ousted or gently eased from his position, Western diplomats noted tonight, the Soviet Union will undoubtedly have played a role, if not actually instigating the change then at least conferring a behind-the-scenes blessing.

Rumors have circulated in Warsaw over the past week that Mr. Gierek recently held urgent con-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



United Press International

...INA — The British ambassador to China, Percy Cradock, center, and Rear Admiral ...Jenkin, behind him, walked past squardron of Chinese sailors during welcoming ceremo... Shanghai on Friday after the arrival of 3 British guided-missile destroyers. it was the first ...nce the Communist victory in 1949 that the British Royal Navy has visited China.

...ina Nears New Economic Era

...fit Motive and Competition Join Central Planning

...y Fox Butterfield

...NG, Sept. 5 (NYT) — ...workmen recently took ...e giant portraits of the late ...n Mao Tse-tung and Karl ...hich had long adorned Pe...ienanmen Square, it might ...med only a small symbolic ...It wasn't.

...week at a session of the Na...People's Congress, China's ...legislature, the country's ...have been discussing a se...new policies and personnel ...at are as sweeping in their ...tions as any changes since ...munists triumph in 1949 ...program before the Con... designed to thrust China ...modern era where leaders ...selected for their technical ...ence and managerial skills ...economy will be energized ...profit motive and competition as much as by Socialist central planning.

Peking's press insists these new policies are still in keeping with Communism. But a number of recent articles have gone on to define Communism simply as the system that fosters the fastest economic growth to satisfy people's aspirations for prosperity.

European Models

Some of the proposed reforms before the Congress have been borrowed from the innovative countries of Eastern Europe, Yugoslavia and Hungary. But there are also resemblances to the alluring model of China's Asian neighbors, Taiwan and South Korea, whose anti-Communist regimes have successfully combined rapid economic development with tight political control. Like China, they share the legacy of the ancient sage Confucius, who preached the virtue of ordered, benevolent rule.

The question is not whether the current meeting in Peking will approve the new policies and appointments — that is largely a formality, since they have been advertised in advance and already ratified by the Communist hierarchy. Rather, the key issue is whether China's millions of conservative party functionaries, many from humble peasant backgrounds with little education and schooled in Mao's calls for revolution, will implement the reforms.

The most dramatic change may be the resignation as premier of Hua Guofeng, who has held both that post and the chairmanship of the party since Mao's death in 1976. A bland, colorless figure whose career soared with the Cultural Revolution, Mr. Hua was supposedly handpicked by Mao. With the downgrading of the Great Helmsman, that advantage has turned into a liability.

He will be replaced by Zhao Ziyang, at 61 two years older than Mr. Hua. Mr. Zhao achieved prominence by his stewardship of Sichuan, China's largest province with 100 million people, where he helped rejuvenate a stagnant economy.

Son of a Landlord

At the same time, Mr. Zhao, son of a landlerd, began experimenting with a number of bold innovations in economic management that the congress will now make into national policy. In this he seems to have worked closely with Deng Xiaoping, the shrewd, pragmatic deputy premier who is China's most powerful leader.

In essence, the economic reforms give greater self-management to China's factories. Enterprises will now be able to negotiate for raw materials and production beyond what is called for by the rigid annual state plan.

Eventually, according to a major report by Deputy Premier Yao Yilin, instead of the factories simply turning over all their profits to the government, they will be assessed a new tax and they will be able to keep the profits they earn above the tax. Plant managers will be encouraged to compete with each other and will be allowed more discretion in paying out bonuses to workers.

China's banks will be authorized to operate more independently and factories will have to go to them for investment funds, taking out loans carrying interest rates instead of just getting free allocations from the government.

Mr. Hua's replacement by Mr. Zhao is only one of a number of personnel switches generally intended to remove older or less competent bureaucrats in favor of younger, more vigorous and better-trained men. To set an example, Mr. Deng himself will give up his job as deputy premier, although he will remain as a deputy chairman of the party and will not lose any real power.

Stays Party Chairman

Mr. Hua will remain party chairman, but many Chinese feel he may eventually be forced to relinquish that title, too, perhaps at the next party congress scheduled for the end of the year. Already, another confederate of Mr. Deng's, Hu Yaobang, runs the party on a daily basis from his job as general secretary.

In a further effort to deal with the problem of geriatric and in-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

NEWS ANALYSIS

Moscow Works to Undercut Polish Accord

By Dusko Doder

MOSCOW, Sept. 5 — The Soviet Union appears to be engaged in an intensive effort at damage control designed to scale down the scope and implementation of the Polish labor agreement. The accord contains a number of provisions, including the promise of independent trade unions, that are heretical under Communist doctrine.

East European sources said that consultations were under way between Moscow and Warsaw and that Polish leader Edward Gierek had met with senior Soviet officials within the past three days to discuss the situation.

Course of Events

The sources said that the meeting was held on the Soviet-Polish border and that the Soviet delegation was led by Andrei Kirilenko, a senior Politburo member who frequently represents President Leonid Brezhnev. This report could not be confirmed.

The Soviet press continues to provide hints of Moscow's concern about the course of events in Poland. It has charged "Western interference" in Polish affairs, perhaps to give the workers' rebellion the character of an international conspiracy.

While Tass reported last night that there was an agreement between the Polish government and an interfactory workers' committee, analysts here pointed out that the Soviet public has not been told that the agreement was approved by the Polish Communist Party Central Committee. Moreover, they noted that Mr. Gierek's name has not appeared in the Soviet press for the past three days, although the names of other Polish leaders have been published. East Europeans take this as a sign of reservation and displeasure.

Senior Western diplomats say Moscow's aim at this stage is twofold: first, to reinforce the authority of the Polish Communist Party, badly shaken as a result of the seven weeks of unrest; second, to put pressure on the Polish leaders to circumscribe concessions granted to the strikers, especially concessions that hold a long-term potential threat to the party's dominant role.

These diplomats believe there is room for compromise if the trade union movement, like the Polish Roman Catholic Church, accepts limitations on non-party activity so that ultimate Soviet control in Poland is not challenged.

According to this view, a Kremlin already preoccupied with Afghanistan and beset by other internal and external problems may be willing eventually to accept a diluted accord between the government and the workers.

The tone of a growing number of commentaries on Polish developments, however, suggests that the Russians are trying to make things more difficult for the supporters of independent trade unions and that the struggle over this issue is likely to continue.

One Tass commentary again attacked "anti-Socialist" groups in Poland and cautioned the leadership to keep "intact the firm foundation of Socialism and the fundamental principle of the party's leading role in society."

It indicated that the Soviet Union had granted Poland additional credits for purchases of raw materials for its industries, including the food industry. Tass said "the steady Soviet deliveries are of key importance for the Polish economy."

Social Problems

Tass said, "Poland is now encountering serious, and in a number of cases, highly serious, economic and social problems." It added that Soviet aid was "essential" to Warsaw "for overcoming these difficulties."

Wednesday night's commentaries again criticized Western trade unions for collecting money for Polish groups "which come out from anti-Socialist positions and which conduct subversive activities against the existing system."

One dispatch said unspecified Western circles were involved in "gross interference in Polish affairs and seek to export anti-Communism to Poland and to impose Western ideological standards on the Polish people."

...rican Nations Try to Cut ...toria's Ties That Bind

...WAYO, Zimbabwe, Sept. ... — Five African nations ...en a first, cautious step to... cutting economic ties with ...frica in an attempt to ulti...solate the country.

...heads of the state-owned ...s in Malawi, Mozambique, ...ambia and Zimbabwe met ...private last week to design ...ransport network for their ...nd loosen their traditional ...nce on South Africa.

...e delegates ruled out any ...ospects for a total break ...uth Africa, which has the ...te-minority government on ...inent.

...ically, our association with ...frica is akin to supping ...devil," a Zambian dele... d, referring to persistent ...frican demands for a com...ycott of South Africa and ...ving support for black na... guerrillas training outside ...ntry.

...the reality," the Zambian ...that any early moves to ...would be like cutting off ...s to spite our faces."

...ailroad chiefs gathered in ...we's second-largest city ...nths after Prime Minister ...Mugabe came to power fol... seven-year guerrilla war.

Hub of Region

...Mugabe has vowed to lessen ...ial trade, transport and ...ications ties with econom... owerful South Africa. He ...ends to make landlocked ...we the new hub of the ...n region by developing its ...rt network and an econo... ...d primarily on agriculture ...erals.

...as Zimbabwe develops and ...s more and more self-reli... will South Africa become ...nd more isolated," said ...irs, commercial director of ...bique Railways. "We ...t move in that direction ...Zimbabwe was inter-linked ...uth Africa, but we can start ...

...three-day conference, held ...Buluwayo Holiday Inn, ...a bland communique that ...the importance of the con... — the first of a series ...t easing economic depend... South Africa.

...cided to step up use of Mo...ue's Indian Ocean ports of ... and Beira — gateways for ...the five nations' trade be... border between Rhodesia ...ozambique was closed in ...ring the guerrilla war.

Since then, most trade from Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe has gone through South Africa — much of it mineral exports.

To shift trade routes to Mozambique, the former Portuguese colony has dispatched missions to such countries as Britain, East Germany, France, Portugal and the United States to shop for modern cargo-handling facilities, electric locomotives, railroad cars and technical advisers to streamline the system.

Mozambique also plans to deepen the Maputo port to handle ships of more than 60,000 tons — the largest that can now dock there.

"We could be able to handle most traffic now going through South Africa by the end of next year," said Subhaschandra Bhart, national director of Mozambique ports and railways. "But in the foreseeable future it won't be possible to cut the South African links altogether."

Other conference delegates contended, however, that if a confrontation between Zimbabwe and South Africa caused either country to close their common 200-kilometer (125-mile) border or to cut trade ties, Mozambique could cope with the extra traffic.

Maputo is expected to handle 1.5 million tons of cargo next year — half the total trade between South Africa and the four black states of Botswana, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe. Zimbabwe moves 78 percent of its trade through South Africa and the rest through Mozambique — once the main link to outside markets.

Most African political leaders want to end all dependence on South Africa to enable them to lend support to the guerrillas without fear of economic retaliation.

INSIDE

U.S. Economy

The U.S. unemployment rate edged down to 7.6 percent in August from 7.8 percent in July, signaling a slowing of the recession, the Labor Department reported. But the economic news was not all encouraging: wholesale price index in August jumped 1.5 percent and wholesale food prices surged 4.4 percent, the steepest increase in seven years. Page 13.



United Press International

INSPECTING WEAPONRY — King Hussein of Jordan looks over armament for a Mirage fighter laid out in front of the aircraft when he visited the Farnborough Air Show Friday. He is also seeing British Defense Minister Francis Pym.

Reagan Strategists Shift Campaign Tactics

By Hedrick Smith

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (NYT)— In a bid to get off the political defensive after a string of admittedly costly verbal gaffes by Ronald Reagan, the Reagan campaign shifted tactics yesterday by sharpening its attacks on the Carter administration and moving to protect the Republican nominee from further self-inflicted embarrassments on the stump.

Privately, Reagan strategists conceded that the trend of the first three weeks of Mr. Reagan's campaign as the Republican nominee had been unfavorable. Some acknowledged that it had set off internal arguments over how to reverse the trend and regain some momentum. And yesterday there were two sharp new attacks on the Carter administration and a switch in handling the candidate himself.

In Jacksonville, Mr. Reagan accused the administration of compromising national security and disclosing defense secrets by deliberately disclosing information about the so-called "stealth" bomber project "for the sole political purpose of aiding Mr. Carter's troubled campaign."

In Washington, William Casey, the Reagan campaign manager, called on President Carter to ask for the resignation of Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti. Mr. Casey contended that the attorney general had not lived up "to the minimum standards of truthfulness" by saying initially that there had been no Justice Department communication with the White House in the Billy Carter affair, only later to acknowledge that he had spoken to the president about it himself.

It was a report in The New York Times yesterday on a memorandum indicating that Mr. Civiletti had requested a 10-day delay in Justice Department action on Billy Carter's registration as a foreign agent, possibly to gain time to talk with the president, that prompted his charges, Mr. Casey said. Other Reagan aides also asserted that the Reagan campaign was striving to speed its "response time to targets of opportunity" as part of its effort to regain political momentum.

Meeting With Kissinger

Reagan campaign officials also disclosed that Mr. Reagan would be meeting at his home in nearby Virginia today with former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. An aide said the meeting could be a preparation for an attack on what the Reagan camp has described as Mr. Carter's "politicization of the State Department."

"We've traveled a rocky road these past three weeks," a high-level Reagan aide acknowledged. "We haven't been able to make the points we wanted to make because of our own self-inflicted wounds."

• Carter cites commitment to 'well-being of Israel' in a speech to B'nai B'rith. Page 3.

The diagnosis of Reagan strategists is that Mr. Reagan's troublesome ad-libbing about Mr. Carter's opening his campaign in what Mr. Reagan called the birthplace of the Ku Klux Klan, teaching biblical creation as well as evolution, the Vietnam War as "a noble cause" or his call for official U.S. relations with Taiwan, had captured the headlines, distracting attention from the heart of the speeches that the Reagan camp had carefully prepared.

As one remedy, the Reagan high command decided to assign a top-level political adviser to Mr. Reagan's traveling staff in an attempt to curb the former California governor's penchant for off-the-cuff remarks on the stump and to help screen his speeches for comments that might stir controversy.

When Mr. Reagan flew to Florida yesterday, he was accompanied by Stuart Spencer, the widely respected California political consultant who ran his 1966 gubernatorial campaign as well as President Ford's campaign four years ago.

Some aides said that after a few days, Mr. Spencer would be replaced by Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, national chairman of the Reagan campaign and one of the candidate's closest political friends.

"He really needs someone with him on a peer level," said one close associate, "someone in whom he's got complete confidence, someone who's a friend, who has good political sensitivity and who will level with him about these statements that are getting him into trouble."

In addition, Reagan strategists have dropped their earlier plan of having the former governor address a major new theme each week in several speeches, Reagan sources said.

Instead, his strategists have decided to have Mr. Reagan make only a handful of major policy addresses during the campaign and to use one basic stump speech for most appearances, inserting material on various topics. The theory is that this will reduce his inclination to improvise or inject distracting rhetoric into speech drafts.

One long-time political associate said that Mr. Reagan had come close to "an uncharacteristic cheap shot" linking the president's Labor Day appearance in Tuscumbia, Ala., with the Klan because Mr. Reagan had been stung by comments in Los Angeles on Aug. 7 by Patricia Roberts Harris, secretary of Health and Human Services, that Mr. Reagan had been endorsed by the Knights of the Ku Klux Klan and that the Republican platform "reads as if it were written by Klansmen."

That kind of incident, Reagan strategists conceded, has hurt the campaign and came simultaneously with some slippage in the polls.

...Minister Is Censured In Turkey

ANKARA, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — Turkey's lower house of parliament forced the resignation from the Cabinet of Foreign Minister Hayrettin Erkmen today by passing a censure motion against him.

Mr. Erkmen had been accused of pursuing policies that were too pro-Western.

The vote was a setback for the 10-month-old government of Suleyman Demirel, in which Mr. Erkmen played a prominent role. Under the constitution, the lower house vote made Mr. Erkmen's resignation from the Cabinet automatic.

Premier Demirel made it clear before today's vote that his government had no intention of resigning, regardless of the fate of Mr. Erkmen or the three other ministers.

The motion had been tabled last month by the small but influential Moslem fundamentalist National Salvation Party and backed by the main opposition Republican People's Party of Bulent Ecevit.

The motion also attacked Mr. Erkmen for announcing Turkey's intention of joining the European Economic Community later this year. It said this would make Turkey a "European colony." It also censured him for not severing relations with Israel.

Similar Motions

Similar censure motions have been tabled by Mr. Ecevit's party against three other ministers — finance, health and energy — in an effort to weaken Mr. Demirel's minority government. These motions have not yet come up for debate, but today's vote indicated that they, too, could be successful.

Only 233 of the 450 deputies showed up for today's vote. The minimum number required for a vote is 226. Of the 233 deputies present, 231 voted in favor of the censure motion.

Mr. Erkmen, 65, initiated a significant turnabout in Turkish foreign policy soon after taking over the ministry last November. He put Turkey firmly in the Western camp, reversing the balance in East-West policies of the previous government of Mr. Ecevit.

Mr. Erkmen shocked EEC nations earlier this year by announcing that Turkey would apply for full membership in the community by the end of this year.

He was a key figure in Turkey's efforts to get massive Western financial aid and more recognition and equipment from the NATO, of which Turkey is a member. Within months of his taking over, Turkey had signed a new five-year economic and defense accord with Washington.

Hua's Successor as Premier Known for Pragmatism

By Jay Mathews

PEKING, Sept. 5 (WP) — Zhao Jin, a bright, 31-year-old officer in the Chinese Army, has like most soldiers enjoyed his latest assignment in the relative comfort of Peking. But now his father, Zhao Ziyang, is about to become premier and young Zhao has been packed off to the rough and sometimes dangerous Yunnan border.

It is a characteristic move for the elder Zhao, at 61 apparently bent on establishing for himself the same reputation for even-handedness that made the late Premier Chou En-lai the most beloved of all recent Chinese leaders.

But as Mr. Zhao, to be elected premier next week by the National People's Congress, takes over the government, he presents a profile that seems not quite in focus. Although seemingly close to the influential party Deputy Chairman Deng Xiaoping, Mr. Zhao's career suggests links to important Politburo members not in Mr. Deng's group. He has made his reputation as an economic innovator, yet his reforms face rough going in the bureaucracy of Peking, where he has less than a year's experience.

Unlike the late Premier Chou, Mr. Zhao has had little experience abroad. Until two recent trips to Western and Eastern Europe, he apparently had never set foot outside China. One diplomat who has met him shrugs this off: "I don't think that's a problem. He's very smart and smooth, and has lots of people to brief him."



Zhao Ziyang

AP

Hardworking

A semi-retired Shanghai clerk summed up what appears to be a widespread impression of Mr. Zhao: "He is willing to take responsibility. He works very hard. I think most people really like him and have great hopes for him."

From 1975 until early this year, Zhao (pronounced "Jow") was the Communist Party chief in China's most populous, richest and strife-torn province, Sichuan. He encouraged bonuses for the best workers, better prices and more free markets for farm goods, and opportunities for factory managers to keep some of their profits to buy new equipment and start new product lines.

It was a pragmatic administration that nicely suited the views of Mr. Deng, who returned to national leadership in 1977 after his nemesis, Mao Tse-tung, had died. It has been assumed that Mr. Deng single-handedly promoted Mr. Zhao to a deputy premiership and has now annointed him as the successor to Hua Guofeng, the party chairman who is relinquishing his government post.

However, a review of Mr. Zhao's party career, which goes back at least to the 1940s, suggests he has few longstanding ties with Mr. Deng. Much of Mr. Zhao's career was spent in South China, working for men who tried to stake out a middle ground in the battle between Mr. Deng and Mao. Today, that group is represented by two men just above and below Mr. Deng in the official party hierarchy, Deputy Chairmen Ye Jianying and Li Xiannian, and Mr. Zhao's elevation may also be credited to them.

Chief Apparatchik

Mr. Deng's real protege is Hu Yaobang, a tiny, balding party technician who seems to have been promoted in tandem with Mr. Zhao. Mr. Hu would run the all-important party apparatus in the next generation, and Mr. Zhao, the technocrat, would see to the less important, day-to-day government chores. If Mr. Zhao does have the special blessing of Mr. Ye and Mr. Li, that also makes it easier for Mr. Deng to elevate him to premier and shove aside the unreliable Mr. Hua. Whether Mr. Hu, so closely tied to Mr. Deng, can duplicate Mr. Zhao's feat and replace Mr. Hua as chairman remains to be seen.

When powerful patrons like Mr. Deng, 76, Mr. Ye, 82, and Mr. Li, 75, pass from the scene, it may be more difficult for Mr. Zhao, with so little Peking experience, to push the ambitious economic decentralization and liberalization he is so committed to. His insistence on capitalist-style management of local factories, on emphasizing bonuses and profits, has caused him trouble before.

At the height of the Cultural Revolution, when his patrons in Peking failed to find any safe middle road between Mao and Mr. Deng's group, Red Guards descended on Mr. Zhao. On Feb. 25, 1967, he was marched through the streets of Canton, the capital of Guangdong Province, where he served as party chief. People cursed his name. The charges included advocating "material incentives" and "learning from spontaneous capitalist forces" as well as "putting production before politics."

Mr. Zhao was born in 1919 in Henan Province, the son of a middle class family that apparently included some landlords. He seems to have received no more than the equivalent of a high school education before eventually finding his way into the party. His wife, Liang Bochi, was also a party member.

After being removed from office in the Cultural Revolution, Mr. Zhao appeared to return to public life earlier than most, as an official in Inner Mongolia in May, 1971. This may again reflect his ties to Mr. Ye and Mr. Li, who survived the Cultural Revolution with their Peking positions relatively intact. Mr. Deng, on the other hand, did not return to public life until 1973, and Mr. Hu even later.

Leak Case Explained By Brown

Pentagon Defended Over 'Stealth' Plane

By Richard Burt

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (NYT) — Secretary of Defense Harold Brown asserted yesterday that the Defense Department's disclosure of a program for building undetectable aircraft was meant to protect vital details of the highly secret project.

Mr. Brown, appearing before a skeptical House Armed Services Committee, said that he had "absolutely no evidence" to suggest that early leaks about the Air Force's so-called "stealth" aircraft originated in the Pentagon. Mr. Brown said that after reports about the secret planes appeared in two periodicals and a television report between Aug. 11-14, he decided that the best way to hold the line against further disclosures was to "declassify" the existence of the project.

The controversy over the Pentagon's role in the disclosure of the "stealth" program was ignited late last week when Defense Department officials acknowledged that a journalist had been briefed on the project prior to Mr. Brown's press conference on the subject. The journalist, Benjamin Schemmer, editor of the Armed Forces Journal, told the committee that he considered the Pentagon's actions "irresponsible."

Several members of the Armed Services Subcommittee on Investigations suggested that the disclosure to Mr. Schemmer had been designed to enable the Pentagon to publicize its success in developing planes practically invisible to Soviet radar.

Military Record

Mr. Brown and his deputy for research and engineering, William Perry, strongly denied that the disclosure to Mr. Schemmer or the subsequent press conference were politically inspired, to counter Republican criticism of the administration's military record.

Instead, Mr. Brown told the committee that after discussions with Mr. Perry and senior Air Force personnel, he decided the best way "to limit the damage" caused by press leaks was to acknowledge its existence but refuse to talk about any details of the technology involved in the project. In adopting this course, he said "we have, in effect, created a 'firebreak' to prevent the spread of the technical details which, because they are at the heart of operational effectiveness, must remain highly classified."

A curious note, meanwhile, was injected into the growing "stealth" controversy when reporters discovered that the project was discussed in some detail in the most recent edition of Jane's All the World's Aircraft, the authoritative listing of planes in operation and under development around the globe. The edition, published last September, says that under the "stealth" project, Lockheed Aircraft Corp., in Burbank, Calif., is building a single-seat, reconnaissance-strike aircraft "of which a primary feature is low radar, infrared and optical signatures."

Jane's said that the aircraft was probably flown for the first time in 1977.

Mr. Brown's rationale for making the existence of the "stealth" program public was sharply criticized by several committee members. Rep. Samuel Stratton, D-N.Y., the chairman of the investigations subcommitee, said that "protecting information by giving a little bit out is a strange strategy."

First Hearing

Rep. Robin Beard Jr., R-Tenn., criticized Mr. Brown for not ordering an investigation of the initial leaks until Aug. 28, the day the armed services subcommittee held its first hearing on the matter.

Defending this course, Mr. Brown said that it was more important to guard against future leaks on the program than to track down the original sources of stories appearing in Aviation Week and Space Technology, The Washington Post and on ABC-TV.

Mr. Brown acknowledged when the original leaks disclosures appeared, Gen. Richard Ellis, the commander of the Strategic Air Command, sent a cable to the Pentagon asking for "immediate action at the necessary levels to discredit the story and otherwise defuse the situation."

Mr. Brown, however, contended that this "was a totally unworkable option." He said that "a 'no comment' in the face of a spectacular new story" would have "resulted in a rash of competitive reporting and a cascade of new leaks, some of them containing much more damaging information about the technical details of the program."

Gen. Ellis, testifying before the committee, said he still believed that the Pentagon should not have commented on the program.

Long Tradition

Despite repeated questioning by Rep. Beard, Mr. Brown declined to discuss whether the decision to declassify the existence of the project had been discussed with President Carter. A Pentagon aide later said that Mr. Brown's reluctance was based "on the long tradition of keeping presidential conversations private."

Asked about Republican criticism of the administration's handling of the "stealth" affair, Mr. Brown told reporters that "their concerns may be political, but our actions had to do with national security."

WORLD NEWS BRIE

U.S. to Withdraw Some Troops From Eu

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Gen. Edward Meyer, th chief of staff, announced today a gradual withdrawal of some 7, troops from Europe and Korea as part of a plan to bring Ameri up to strength.

He acknowledged at a news conference that "NATO allies been consulted, and that's something that will have to be worke

Anxious to dispell any fears of a weakening commitment to Army officials stressed that the move would leave U.S. ba NATO unchanged.

Gen. Meyer said that U.S. forces in Europe and South Korea manned at about 103 percent of authorized strength. The wi will leave U.S. forces in both places at 100 percent strength, he s

The general said that about 6,000 troops would be withdrawn 200,000 in Western Europe and about 900 from the 30,000 Korea.

East Germany Bars Early Schmidt Meeti

EAST BERLIN, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — The East German gover an apparent change of heart, said today that an east-west Ger mit postponed last month could not be rescheduled soon.

In what appeared to be a hardening of East Berlin's attitude the official East German news agency indicated that a new da talks between Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and Erich Honecker, German Communist Party leader, could not be arranged until t half of next year.

The meeting between Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Honecker, the l talks between East and West German leaders in 10 years, wa taken place on Aug. 27 to 29, with Mr. Schmidt hoping to und commitment to detente with elections only weeks away. But the was canceled because of the Polish labor unrest.

Indian Court Invalidates Election of Mi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (NYT) — An Indian court today invali election to parliament of Vidyacharan Shukla, now a Cabinet on grounds that at the time of his nomination he was a convic and thus ineligible to run.

Four months after his election, Mr. Shukla won a reversal of viction before the supreme court, but in today's decision the ju that this was irrelevent since the future could not have been an at the time Mr. Shukla pressed his candidacy.

Mr. Shukla had originally been convicted along with the la Gandhi in a case that charged the two men with destroying a f pooning Indira Gandhi during a period of emergency rule. M was then minister of information and a close associate of Sanjay He is now minister of civil supplies.

Mr. Shukla can still appeal today's decision to the supreme co

Basque Leader Charged With Aiding ET

MADRID, Sept. 5 (AP) — A leader of the Basque separat Herri Batasuna (people's union) was ordered to prison today trial for alleged collaboration with the separatist organizatio court sources said.

Jose Antonio Urbiola, also vice president of the Navarre pr parliament, was taken to Madrid for questioning last week after ing in the human rights commission of Pamplona that his pa supported the political strategy and tactics of ETA.

Although police have so far not explained the legal status Urbiola, police sources said privately that he had confessed t collaborated with ETA, which has taken responsibility for more out of 80 political assassinations in Spain this year.

Mr. Urbiola's arrest resulted in demonstarations in Pamplona of Navarre province, earlier this week by crowds of ETA support

High-Level Scandal Rocks Poland's Elite

By John Darnton

WARSAW, Sept. 5 (NYT) — The recent Polish strikes have led to the disclosure of a scandal in the Communist leadership, and there are signs that it is being used in a power struggle for control of the party.

It centers on Maciej Szczepanski, who was dismissed Aug. 24 as chairman of the state Committee on Radio and Television, a position that controls all the country's media. Mr. Szczepanski is an associate and close friend of Edward Gierek, the party leader.

Mr. Szczepanski, 52, is being investigated by the Supreme Control Chamber, a top investigative body that reports to the premier, and by the Control Committee of the party's Central Committee. He faces 21 charges of embezzlement, personal enrichment and moral depravity.

The charges involve extensive use of public funds to create an opulent existence involving private yachts, luxurious houses, overseas vacations, prostitutes and pornographic films.

The charges against Mr. Szczepanski, who is still a member of the Central Committee and also a deputy to parliament, came to light when he was dropped from his position as head of radio and television in the party purge that followed the strikes, the sources said.

The charges were read aloud Aug. 30 at a meeting of the party chapter of the radio and television organization, and have been disclosed by party leaders at meetings within publishing houses and other cultural enterprises in Warsaw during the last two days.

As a result, it appears that a campaign is under way to thoroughly discredit Mr. Szczepanski, a political hard-liner, and those close to him.

'Our Watergate'

"There are only two explanations," said one reliable Polish source. "The party wants to heap all the public indignation upon Szczepanski and make him a scapegoat. Or, the organized discussions against him are a campaign against Gierek, who is a close friend and, as the suggestion is clearly made, protected him."

The source called the scandal "our Watergate." It said it had already raised some calls for a special congress of the party to clean up corruption and nepotism.

Such a move would be another traumatic event for the country, which is still reeling from the effects of two months of labor strife and which is nervous over the reaction from the Soviet Union toward the program of political liberalization that the strikers won.

Among the allegations against Mr. Szczepanski is one that he acquired or had use of 10 lavish residences. They included a 32-acre sheep farm, a forester's hut with almost a million dollars' worth of furnishings, a five-room villa with a glass-bottomed swimming pool and four prostitutes in attendance, a 42-bed "palace," a Warsaw apartment complex and a hideaway on a Greek island.

Mr. Szczepanski is also said to have gone on free safaris in Kenya, improperly used three private airplanes and a fleet of five cars, had a swimming pool and sauna with a full-time masseuse installed at his office, and used a projection room in which 900 pornographic video tape cassettes were found. He allegedly used $10,000 in television network funds to help buy a yacht that was equipped with a stall for a horse.

Explosive Issue

The disclosure that office could bring such benefits could be an explosive issue for the public. One of the reasons for the labor turmoil of the past two months was economic hardship, epitomized by long meat lines.



Maciej Szczepanski

UPI

In an interview, an editor at a major newspaper expressed concern that the Szczepanski affair could upset high party officials who have accumulated their own riches and privileges.

"Szczepanski was the symbol of corruption and nepotism," he said. "People are fed up with all these officials having villas, dachas and hunting lodges. But we have to watch out for the well-connected, the big managers and ministers who have all these things. They feel threatened."

Last night, in a brief item buried in the middle of the evening news, a television broadcaster announced that Mr. Szczepanski was being investigated by the Central Committee's Control Committee.

An adverse finding by this committee could lead to his dismissal from the party. If the Supreme Control Chamber finds wrongdoing, prosecution could follow. As a member of parliament, Mr. Szczepanski has immunity from criminal proceedings, but it is not impossible for parliament to cancel this immunity.

Mr. Szczepanski was admitted to a government hospital after what was described as an intensive bout of drinking the day he was discharged from his position. Doctors there reportedly have said that he is showing signs of mental disturbance.

Mr. Szczepanski rose to power with Mr. Gierek. He was editor of a newspaper in Silesia at the time Mr. Gierek was first secretary of the party there. Two years after Mr. Gierek became the top Communist official in the country, Mr. Szczepanski became head of the vast media organization.

China Seen Approaching Economic Turning Point

(Continued from Page 1)

competent officials, the congress is discussing plans for local elections and the creation of more powerful workers' councils that could recommend the dismissal of their factory bosses.

The seriousness of China's troubles with bureaucracy was underscored by the recent disclosure of the sinking of an offshore oil rig, which capsized in the Bohai Gulf while it was being towed. Seventy-two persons aboard the Japanese-built rig, valued at $25 million, drowned.

A belated investigation disclosed that the Petroleum Ministry had not bothered to translate the Japanese operating and safety manuals, and that a senior official in Peking ordered the rig moved to a new drilling site to speed the search for more oil despite warnings of a storm. Four officials, including the director of the Oceanic Petroleum Exploration Bureau of the Petroleum Ministry, were sentenced to jail terms of up to four years Wednesday for their role in the disaster.

An editorial in the People's Daily, the party newspaper, said the accident had "taught us a profound lesson." That is, the paper explained, "we cannot afford to be conceited. In the early 1950s, our party undertook economic construction quite smoothly despite its lack of experience. This was because we were rather modest and prudent and were diligent in learning things."

But later, the editorial went on, "complacency began to manifest itself, particularly within the leadership. The result was the practice of 'what I say goes'."

Not all China's leaders, however, seem to agree with Mr. Deng's new program. The army, some diplomats feel, is a particular center of resistance. Yeh Jianying, an 81-year-old marshal and head of the National People's Congress, had been widely expected to retire at the current meeting but a Foreign Ministry spokesman said he would now continue on.

Since Marshal Yeh is so frail he had to be assisted to his chair by several nurses and missed a number of the sessions, his hold on the post suggests that Mr. Deng's faction felt it could not risk further alienating the military that Marshal Yeh represents.

The army is reported already miffed by its low priority in China's modernization program — the military budget was actually cut this year — and by the attacks on some of Mao's policies.

Trial Procedure May Have Begun For Gang of Four

PEKING, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Preliminary investigations in the trial of Mao Tse-tung's widow and other members of the ultraleftist "Gang of Four" may have begun, diplomatic sources said today.

The four, Jiang Qing, Mao's widow, Yao. Wenyuan, a former Shanghai journalist, Zhang Chunchiao, another former Shanghai journalist, and Wang Hongyen, a cotton mill worker, were recently moved to Peking's central public security headquarters from an outlying prison, Japan's Kyodo news agency reported, apparently in preparation for the trial.

The sources today said that although the details of the trial were secret, they believed the preliminary investigations, the most important part of a Chinese trial, may already have begun.

The trial itself, at which the defendants are merely expected to appear, probably plead guilty and indulge in "self-criticism" and be sentenced, had, according to some sources, been scheduled to begin Sept. 10 but was pushed back until later this month.

The four are accused of treason and of being ultimately responsible for thousands of killings and judicial frame-ups of opponents, especially during the chaotic period of the Cultural Revolution.

8 Killed Over France As Plane Explodes

PRIVAS, France, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — A foreign military transport plane exploded in mid-air today near this south-central town, killing all eight people aboard, police said.

Police refused to give further details except to say that parts of the plane were scattered over 5 kilometers (three miles). The French radio station France-Inter, with a reporter near the scene, said that the plane was a U.S.-built C-130 transport and probably belonged to the Kuwaiti Air Force. French military officials refused to confirm the report.

Explosion in Guatemal Kills 7; Leftists Blamed

GUATEMALA CITY, Sept. 5 (AP) — A bomb explosion here today rocked the National Palace, Guatemala's government building, killing seven persons and injuring at least 25, police said.

[The president's second-floor office overlooks the spot where a police expert on the scene said the bomb was set off. The expert said it appeared the bomb was placed in a parked automobile, which was demolished by the blast, United Press International reported.

[Interior Minister Donaldo Alvarez Ruiz said at a news conference that the bomb was made of at least 40 sticks of dynamite. He said President Romeo Lucas Garcia was not in the building at the time of the explosion but refused to give details on his whereabouts, UPI reported].

A police spokesman said there was no immediate clue to the identities of those responsible. Some journalists said they had received anonymous telephone calls threatening explosions. A government official blamed leftists.

The bomb shattered windows in the palace and in buildings 400 yards away. Cars parked in front of the palace were twisted out of shape by the blast and others caught fire and burned.

A Red Cross spokesman said that two bodies were fou automobile that had been by the palace when the e occurred. He said it could mediately be determine many people were injured of them by shards of glas the government building.

Minister's News Confer

Mr. Alvarez Ruiz, the ch charge of police and secu ganizations, was holding conference in his office in ace when the explosion occ

Mr. Alvarez Ruiz bla mid-morning blast on leftist forces "that are ruin the Peace Rally the ment is holding on Sunday

Gen. Lucas Garcia's ri gime has called a rally town Guatemala City on in support of the admini and the army's fight again guerrilla forces.

People in the down panicked after the caused huge traffic a phone service broke do

A number of report news media received telephone calls earlier in ing with warnings that would be set off in downtown, including a fu ing building owned by the Forces Social Security Insti

Poland Says Gierek Is Hospitalized After Heart Attack

(Continued from Page 1)

sultations with some members of the Soviet Politburo in the Polish town of Bialowieska, close to the Russian border. Knowledgeable party sources here have flatly denied the rumors, although they admit that the party leader has been in close contact with Moscow through the Soviet embassy here.

The Soviet press has generally taken a negative view of the agreement that the government struck with strikers on the Baltic coast last weekend in an effort to stem the growing tide of work stoppages that began as a protest against a meat price rise and grew into a full-scale movement to liberalize Communist rule.

Premier Promises Raises

From Agency Dispatches

WARSAW, Sept. 5 — In his first major public statement on the strikes, Poland's new premier, Jozef Pinkowski, announced wage increases for a quarter of the nation's work force and a reform package stemming from the agreements signed with strikers at the Lenin shipyard.

He promised to increase the role of the trade unions as a partner with the government, but he did not mention the term "independent self-governing trade unions," the key concession granted the strikers.

Lech Walesa, leader of the Gdansk strikers, said there was nothing in the premier's remarks that would inhibit the activities of his free trade union. He added that he was not disturbed by the lack of specific reference to independent labor groups.

Mr. Pinkowski said wage increases will be granted to 3 million of the 12-million-member work force on a graduated scale until July, 1981. The lowest monthly salaries would be raised by $13.50 to $80 by January.

Meat prices — which doubled in July triggering the labor crisis — would be frozen until next fall, effective immediately. There was no indication at what level the prices would be frozen. The premier also promised that supplies for the domestic market would be increased by $1 billion.

Mr. Pinkowski said the government was working on a number of measures aimed at pulling the country out of its crisis, but he emphasized that the plans were tentative. They included decentralization to provinces and individual enterprises, more consultations with both the new and existing trade unions, and more incentives.

He also said the government would introduce five-day work weeks starting next year, a major concession likely to cost the country dearly in terms of further reduced production.

Mr. Pinkowski told parliament that strikes were continuing in a number of factories, but he said they were not necessary because the authorities were ready to negotiate and meet all reasonable demands.

In Warsaw, a free trade union was formed yesterday by streetcar drivers, autoworkers, aviation plant employees and workers at a nuclear power equipment factory, dissident sources said.

Unions in Britain Cancel Polish Trip

LONDON, Sept. 5 (NYT) — The British Trades Union Congress today canceled its plan to send a delegation to Poland next week at the invitation of the state-backed Polish unions.

David Basnett, chairman of the union organization's economic committee, disclosed on the final day of its annual conference in Brighton that Warsaw had proposed shortening the visit from five days to one and cutting the delegation from six men to three. A visit on those terms, Mr. Basnett said, "would be of no use to anyone."

"It is totally unacceptable to the TUC," he added. "It is clear that the Polish authorities do not wish to allow the TUC to make their own arrangements for a visit, and the general council has therefore had to conclude that it is not in the interests of the development of trade unionism in Poland for the TUC to be in a position of forcing the issue of a visit."

In a radio interview later, he described the Polish action as offensive. The cancellation was another blow for British trade unions, which have in recent months seen the failure of their "day of action" to protest Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic policies, have found themselves excluded from governmental policy deliberations for the first time in more than 30 years and have been unable to resolve disagreements on economic strategy with James Callaghan, the leader of the opposition Labor Party.

The proposed trip had aroused considerable controversy both inside and outside the trade union movement. It had been widely criticized because it was taking place under the aegis of the very organization that the workers in Gdansk, Silesia and elsewhere had rebelled against. In addition, neither Mr. Basnett nor Lionel Murray, general-secretary of the congress, had been willing to align British trade unionism openly with the strikers.

Khomeini Acts to End Ro Over New Iranian Cabine

TEHRAN, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini intervened tonight in the lingering row over Iran's Cabinet and told President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr that he need approve only those ministers he found acceptable, the state radio reported.

The ayatollah's decision appeared to break the deadlock over Premier Mohammed Ali Rajaie's Cabinet, which Mr. Bani-Sadr has refused to approve for the past week.

The president's approval is necessary under Iran's constitution.

Ayatollah Khomeini's intervention, which was a surprise earlier this week he said he not interfere, occurred at a ing today with Mr. Bani-Sa which the president presen list of names that he found a able.

Mr. Rajaie's reaction to the sion was not immediately k but political observers thou highly improbably that he challenge Ayatollah Khom verdict.

A spokesman for the pres tial office said that he exp Mr. Bani-Sadr to name those isters he approved within They will then be introduced t Majlis (parliament) which me in open session Sunday.

The speaker of the Majlis two days ago that the pres was withholding his approv four of the premier's 20 nomin

Mr. Rajaie, 46, who nam young and revolutionary gov ment last Sunday, had promis hardline Cabinet of "men have faced bullets" and impli ruled out a coalition of poli forces.

But the president has ins that competence is just as imp ant as revolutionary zeal, and objected to several of the propo ministers.

Lisbon Leader Seeks New Term

LISBON, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes formally announced his candidacy for a second term in the December presidential elections yesterday at a special ceremony in the presidential Belem Palace.

In the past few weeks, growing support for a second term for Gen. Eanes has come from scores of political, cultural and sports figures. Among those who listened to his announcement was Socialist leader Mario Soares, who hopes for a legislative victory in Oct. 5 general elections and a third term as premier.

Gen. Eanes said that he had not made any political pact with the Communists and that if he is re-elected, the Communists "can't expect more nor should expect more" than the guarantee of democratic rules.

Burmese Rebels Give

RANGOON, Sept. 5 (Reu — Nearly 2,200 rebels have sur dered to the Burmese governm under a 90-day amnesty that en late last month, according to cials here. Among those who themselves up was U Nu, who prime minister until he was pled in a bloodless coup in 196

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illy Carter's Deals egal, Civiletti Says

From Agency Dispatches

HINGTON, Sept. 5 — At- General Benjamin Civiletti lay that Billy Carter's deal- with Libya have been ensible" but not illegal. vernment has no grounds osecuting the president's he said.

stimony before a Senate in- ing committee, Mr. Civilet- strongly defended his han- f the case, including a con- n he had with President

Lisker, head of the Justice ment's foreign agents regis- unit, testified that Zbig- zezinski, the president's na- ecurity adviser, is under in- ion by the Justice Depart- for possible violation of ge laws when he told Billy about information he had d from an intelligence

Lisker provided new, cir- ntial evidence yesterday White House official may ve informed the president's in June that the Justice ment was intensifying its ation of his Libyan deal-

False Story

Lisker testified that, as an ative ploy, he had suggest- irectly to Phillip Wise Jr., nt Carter's appointments ry, that a grand jury had npaneled in the Billy Carter he suggestion was a fabrica- ut six days later, an associ- Billy Carter telephoned the Department to inquire the grand jury, Mr. Lisker

of the questions in the Sen- uiry is why Billy Carter, af- noring Justice Department ies to register as a foreign for months, suddenly came shington on June 10 to ask the status of the investiga-

is statement to the Senate g. 4, President Carter said, ne in the White House fur- information about the in- ation to Billy or anyone asso- with him at any time."

Civilleti testified that Billy 's dealings with Tripoli the question of possible al prosecution because of a ception that being a foreign requires "nefarious and co- onduct" and because Libya ountry of disrepute."

said he agreed that Billy 's ties with Libya "are ensible," but added: "While e the condemnation of deal- with a country like Libya espouses hatred and terror- ism, that alone does not, cannot and should not provide a basis for criminal prosecution."

Mr. Civiletti defended the investigation that led to Billy Carter's registering last July 14 after admitting that he had received $220,000 in loans from Libya. He said no favoritism was shown in the case.

Mr. Civiletti also defended his decision to mention the case to President Carter June 17, but conceded that he made a mistake in saying at a news conference July 24 that he had not had any communication with the White House about the Billy Carter case.

Mr. Civiletti said he corrected the mistake the next day, adding, "My conversation with the president was, in my mind, absolutely proper."

Mr. Civiletti denied that he ordered a 10-day delay in the investigation in early June to give him time to discuss the case with the president, as reported in a memo drafted by Robert Kelly, the special Senate sucommittee's Republican counsel.

Last night, Mr. Lisker disputed Billy Carter's sworn testimony, saying he believes the $220,000 Mr. Carter received from Libya was not a loan but actually "a gift with strings attached."

Mr. Lisker said he told Mr. Civiletti on June 11 that Billy Carter was balking at registering as a foreign agent.

"Mr. Civiletti said, 'Well, let's wait 10 days or so and see what happens,' " Mr. Lisker testified. "I did not interpret that as an order by Mr. Civiletti to slow down or abate the investigation."

Mr. Lisker and Assistant Attorney General Philip Heymann, in charge of the criminal division, testified yesterday that they, not Mr. Civiletti, made the decision against criminal prosecution.

Mr. Lisker testified that when Billy Carter came to Washington on June 10, he was followed by FBI agents, and that an agent posing as a taxi driver drove him from the Justice Department to the White House.

He had ordered the surveillance, Mr. Lisker said, because of a suspicion, which proved unfounded, that Billy Carter might pick up a cash payment from the Libyans while he was in Washington.

In addition to trying to obtain Libyan oil for the Charter Oil Co. of Jacksonville, Fla., Billy Carter tried to arrange another commercial venture between an American company and Libya. Mr. Lisker said that the deal fell through because the unidentified company decided "not to become involved."



United Press International

A Washington state reformatory inmate injured in rioting is carried to an ambulance.

U.S. Prison Inmate Killed in Riot Over Laundry

MONROE, Wash., Sept. 5 (UPI) — One inmate was killed and many were seriously injured yesterday when a dispute over laundry erupted into a six-hour riot by about 350 inmates at the state reformatory.

Dick Paulson, spokesman for the Department of Social and Health Services, said the rioters burned several small structures and fought among themselves with sticks, rocks, pieces of metal and "whatever else they could find."

The uproar ended early today when guards and state troopers persuaded the inmates to return to their cells.

At least two dozen inmates were were taken to hospitals with injuries, mostly stab wounds.

Angel Morehead, an 18-year-old inmate who suffered a gunshot wound, said the riot started after Indian and black inmates argued about some clothes taken from the prison laundry. Mr. Morehead, an Indian serving a term for manslaughter, said Indians run the laundry.

Racial Violence

ATLANTA, Sept. 5 (AP) — Several white inmates attacked three blacks recently in renewed racial violence at the Georgia State Prison at Reidsville, a court-appointed federal prison monitor said yesterday.

The incidents involved "black and white inmates who have particular problems in being with members of the other race," said Vincent Nathan, who was appointed by U.S. District Judge Anthony Alaimo to make sure the court's orders regarding prison conditions are carried out.

Ethiopian Protest Heightens Concern Of U.S. Foes of Accord With Somalia

By Don Oberdorfer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (WP) — The Ethiopian government has written to President Carter and several congressional leaders protesting the new U.S. military tie to Ethiopia's traditional enemy, Somalia, as "a dagger poised at the heart of Ethiopia."

The messages have generated new concern among congressmen and other officials who doubt the wisdom of the U.S.-Somalia deal.

Rep. Stephen Solarz, D-N.Y., chairman of the Africa subcommittee of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, one of the recipients of the messages from Addis Ababa, said Ethiopia's declaration "illustrates the potential problem which can be created for us if we proceed in running the risk of involving ourselves in a regional conflict between Ethiopia and Somalia which could escalate to a larger war."

Mr. Solarz and six other members of his subcommittee expressed opposition to the agreement last week on grounds that it could embroil the United States in an African war.

Same Message

The State Department did not comment formally on the message President Carter received from Ethiopia's chief of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, but an official confirmed that it was "essentially the same" as those that Ethiopian Foreign Minister Godle-Giorgis Felleke sent to House Speaker Thomas O'Neill Jr., Mr. Solarz, and Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., chairman of the African subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Under the agreement of Aug. 22, Somalia will permit the United States to use certain military facilities in Somalia. In return, the United States will provide Somalia with $40 million in military sales credits this year and next, plus $5 million in budgetary support next year.

Somalia, traditional enemy of Ethiopia, claims the Somali-speaking Ogaden region, which lies across the internationally recognized border in Ethiopia. Following the 1977 Somali invasion of the Ogaden, the Soviet Union and Cuba sent military forces to back Ethiopia. A few hundred Soviet troops and 12,000 to 13,000 Cuban military personnel remain, according to U.S. estimates.

The Ethiopian message to members of Congress charged that "the military alliance between the United States and Somalia is not only a direct threat to the security and territorial integrity of socialist Ethiopia, but also an escalation of tension in the region. ... The assault position which the combined forces of Somalia and the United States have taken poses a very grave danger to the survival of Ethiopia as an independent nation."

The message further charged that "Somalia has been pursuing a policy of territorial aggrandizement which is the root cause of repeated wars and tension in our region" and that a Somali invasion of Ethiopian territory "is still continuing at this very moment."

The State Department, while acknowledging that major Somali regular forces were fighting in Ethiopia this summer, maintains that all or nearly all these troops have been recently withdrawn. But the Central Intelligence Agency is reported to have told the Solarz subcommittee last week that elements of three Somali battalions plus up to 1,000 other Somali regulars appear to remain in Ethiopia.

Talks Decision Seen as Part of Pattern

Sadat Shifts Back to Conciliation

By Edward Cody

CAIRO, Sept. 5 (WP) — President Anwar Sadat's reluctant decision to resume Palestinian autonomy talks fits into a 2-year-old pattern of "going along" to satisfy President Carter and salvage the peacemaking process of which Mr. Sadat sees himself as author.

What appeared at first glance to be a startling reversal of the Egyptian position since Israel passed its disputed Jerusalem law seems on closer scrutiny, therefore, to be yet another example of Mr. Sadat's willingness to make concessions despite contrary views of his top foreign-policy aides.

[Mr. Sadat has reportedly accepted a U.S. invitation to attend a Mideast summit in Washington Nov. 20, but Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Began has not agreed to a date for the three-way conference, United Press International said. Israeli officials said Mr. Begin has asked Mr. Carter not to schedule the summit during a 10-day unofficial trip he plans to make to the United States in the second week in November.]

Mr. Sadat's two most prominent advisers, Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali and Butros Ghali, the minister of state for foreign affairs, had both firmly rejected the idea of resuming autonomy talks until Israel offered specific guarantees on Jerusalem, West Bank settlements and treatment of Palestinians during the negotiations.

Aides Not Consulted

But neither is known to have been consulted before Mr. Sadat gave in to the blandishments of special U.S. negotiator Sol Linowitz during Wednesday's 50-minute meeting in Alexandria. Only two days earlier, Mr. Ali had firmly predicted that talks could not resume until the obstacles pointed out by Mr. Sadat in a recent exchange of letters with Mr. Begin were removed.

Similarly, Mr. Ghali told Egyptian reporters immediately after Wednesday's announcement that only "contacts" were agreed on, not talks. By yesterday, he was explaining that Egypt expected to be discussing with the Israelis and Americans a "mixture" of topics, to include preparations for a three-way summit conference.

But whatever the nature of the resumed negotiations, there was nothing unusual in Mr. Sadat's departure from the stand of his Foreign Ministry. Throughout the Camp David process the Egyptian president often has disregarded carefully prepared Foreign Ministry position papers in the heat of personal summitry with Mr. Carter, Mr. Begin or U.S. envoys.

"What can we do?" a ministry official said in a resigned tone not long ago. "We prepare the papers the way we have been trained. But he is a visionary."

Actually, informed Egyptian officials explain, there is more to Mr. Sadat's method than vision. Throughout the 18 months of negotiations, he has been striving to build confidence in Israeli public opinion by presenting a conciliatory, friendly image designed to reassure Egypt's former enemies that they can count on peace firmly enough to take the risks necessary to carry it on to the next stages.

To do so, Mr. Sadat often has rejected the advice of his advisers.

NEWS ANALYSIS

Mr. Ghali in particular had adovcated tighter links between progress in the autonomy talks and the extent of normalization between Egypt and Israel. But, for Mr. Sadat, building an atmosphere in which peace seemed guaranteed appeared more important than step-by-step advantages in the autonomy negotiations.

As a result, the full terms of normalization as specified in the treaty were carried out, some ahead of schedule, despite the increasingly obvious stalemate in autonomy talks.

It was only after what Mr. Sadat regarded as provocation and Israeli determination to pre-empt the negotiations, by its actions over Jerusalem and the West Bank, that Mr. Sadat suspended the talks, first last May, when the Jerusalem law was introduced, and then again Aug. 3, when it passed the Israeli parliament.

Wednesday's move back into the familiar pattern of conciliation may have had some more immediate motives, however, related to the U.S. election campaign and fears that last month's increasingly sour atmosphere could endanger the entire process set in motion at Camp David.

Counting on Carter

Egyptian officials make little attempt to conceal their hopes for a Carter victory next November over Ronald Reagan, his Republican opponent. Mr. Sadat and his aides are counting on Mr. Carter to pressure Israel into concessions on Palestinian autonomy once he is freed from the need to maintain the favor of U.S. Jewish voters. Against this backdrop, Mr. Sadat was willing to be reminded of the dangers to Mr. Carter should the autonomy talks remain in their visible stall through November.

In addition, U.S. officials seemed genuinely worried that the worsening tone between Egypt and Israel could escalate into exchanges from which Mr. Begin and Mr. Sadat would find it hard later to retreat. As the man who shocked the Middle East onto the road to Camp David with his November, 1977, trip to Jerusalem, Mr. Sadat also was susceptible to arguments that yet another gesture was needed from him.

Carter Cites Commitment To 'Well-Being of Israel'

By Richard Bergholz

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (LAT) — Seeking to firm up his Jewish support, President Carter pledged yesterday to "stay the course in our commitment to the security and well-being of Israel."

"There will not be one policy for an election year and another after the election," the president said in remarks prepared for the closing convention session of B'nai B'rith, a Jewish service organization.

Twenty-four hours earlier, Mr. Carter's opponent, Republican Ronald Reagan, told the convention that the president was pursuing a course of "zig-zags and flip-flops" and cited instances where, he said, Mr. Carter has been derelict in his pro-Israel stance.

Earlier yesterday, Rep. John Anderson, R-Ill., running for president as an independent, told the group that he believed that Mr. Carter's Mideast policy was dictated by "petro-politics" and fear of Arab retaliation against a pro-Israel policy by the United States.

Mr. Carter seemed to ignore both the Reagan and Anderson criticism in his remarks. He listed what he termed the accomplishments of his administration in the Middle East, capped by the Camp David agreement.

Begin Visit Set

And he spoke after earlier disclosing a telephone call from Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin congratulating Mr. Carter on the work of his special Mideast negotiator, Sol Linowitz, who arranged a resumption of Palestinian autonomy talks broken off a month ago by Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Mr. Carter said he has invited Mr. Begin to attend White House talks one week after the November election.

The Camp David accords are history now, the president said, and things have not moved as fast as some desired since then.

"This is a time not for despair, but for renewed commitment," he said. "The talks will resume. And I will personally join in the search for peace — if necessary in a summit meeting, which Prime Minister Begin and I discussed this morning."

As for the Palestine Liberation Organization, mentioned by Mr. Reagan in his attack on Mr. Carter, the president said that "we oppose an independent Palestinian state" and that the United States would neither recognize nor negotiate with the PLO "unless and until the PLO recognizes Israel's right to exist."

"As I have repeatedly stated," Mr. Carter said, "it is long past time for an end to terrorism."

Mr. Reagan received some of his most enthusiastic applause Wednesday when he challenged Mr. Carter to explain the U.S. failure to call the PLO a "terrorist organization" in a vote in the United Nations. Mr. Reagan also questioned Mr. Carter's decision to permit the sale of American warplanes, tanks and turbine engines to Arab countries.

Mr. Carter noted that, "I am proud that since I have been president, we have provided half the American aid Israel has received in the 32 years since their independence. This is not a handout, but an investment in America's own security."

On domestic issues, Mr. Carter noted that B'nai B'rith seeks ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment "and so do I." Mr. Reagan does not.

"You want to preserve the separation of church and state that has served us so well for 200 years — and so do I." Mr. Reagan is getting substantial political help from television and radio evangelists.

"You want a confident and independent judiciary," Mr. Carter said, "and so do I." The Republican platform calls for the appointment of anti-abortion judges.

N.Y. Liberal Party Said Preparing To Reject Carter, Back Anderson

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT) — In a move that could decide the fate of New York State's 41 electoral votes, the Liberal Party is preparing to reject President Carter and endorse Rep. John Anderson, high sources in the party said yesterday.

Raymond Harding, the Liberal Party leader, declined, however, to confirm the impending action, but he signaled it by his criticism yesterday not only of the president but also of "hardball tactics" by his operatives in New York and Washington.

It would be the first time in its 36 years that the Liberal Party has not endorsed the Democratic presidential candidate. It could siphon enough votes from Mr. Carter to cost him New York — a state that normally is crucial to a Democratic contender. It would also insure Rep. Anderson a position on the ballot in this liberal state, where he is expected to have strong appeal.

"It looks that way," said Lt. Gov. Mario Cuomo, who is close to the Liberal Party and heads the Carter campaign in the state. He said that Hamilton Jordan, the president's top political adviser, and Joel McCleary, a Carter campaign aide in New York City, had discussed the Liberal Party move with Gov. Hugh Carey Wednesday and that the governor was still attempting to change the decision.

The party usually polls more votes with its own candidates than by endorsing Democrats. A motivation for the Anderson endorsement would be to lift the Liberal Party's slumping tallies.

Gotthard Tunnel Opens

GOESCHENEN, Switzerland, Sept. 5 (AP) — The world's longest highway tunnel, stretching 10 miles through the Gotthard Massif to connect northern Switzerland with the Italian-speaking Tessin, was dedicated today.

U.S. Laser Firm Is Accused Of Illegal Soviet Shipments

By Charles Maher

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (LAT) — An optical firm in Riverside County, California, has been accused in a 15-count federal grand jury indictment of illegally shipping laser mirrors to the Soviet Union.

The indictment does not say whether the mirrors could be used for military purposes. But a trade publication says the company was told its mirrors could be used by the Russians to develop "killer satellites."

The president of the firm denied the charges yesterday and dismissed reports that his laser mirrors could be adapted to military applications. He accused the government of harassing him.

The indictment, returned in Los Angeles Wednesday, named Spawr Optical Research Inc. of Corona, Calif., and its owners, Walter Spawr, 39, and his wife, Frances, 38.

The indictment alleges that the Spawrs made three shipments of copper water-cooled laser mirrors to West Germany in June and July, 1976, knowing that the mirrors would be shipped from there to the Soviet Union.

Conspiracy Charge

The Spawrs also are accused of conspiring with a West German agent in 1976 to have five shipments of laser mirrors sent to Switzerland and from there to the Soviet Union. In each case, the indictment says, it was made to appear that Switzerland would be the final destination, though the agent already had obtained orders from Soviet buyers.

Exporting such devices to the Soviet Union violates federal statutes and regulations restricting shipments of certain commodities to Communist nations. In addition, the Spawrs are accused of making the shipments without required special licenses and of unlawfully understating the value of the mirrors.

Asst. U.S. Attorney Theodore Wu said a two-year investigation by the Department of Commerce and U.S. Customs Service led to the indictment.

In an article in July, the magazine Industrial Research & Development said: "An intelligence report sent to President Carter in May cites evidence that Moscow is developing an anti-satellite laser weapon that could be deployed in the mid-to-late-1980s.

"Walter Spawr, president of Spawr Optical Research Co., [said] Commerce Department officials told him his precision laser mirrors might have application in Soviet 'killer satellites' and therefore couldn't be exported." The magazine added that laser technology by its nature "can easily be diverted to weapons research and development."

But Mr. Spawr, in a telephone interview yesterday, said his company makes laser mirrors that are round and intended only for industrial uses. "If you're talking about weapons," he said, "you're talking about rectangular or square shape." He said that there is only a remote possibility that someone could put the mirrors to military use.

Greek Actress Jailed For Nude Act in Play

ATHENS, Sept. 5 (AP) — An Athens court yesterday sentenced a Greek actress to five months imprisonment for offending public morals by appearing nude on stage.

The actress, Eleni Morali, has been appearing in the play called "The Saint of Preveza," which portrays a bishop involved in a sex scandal. The producer and playwright, Dimitris Kollatos, based his work on the case of Bishop Stylianos who was removed from his diocese in Preveza last year after a photograph purporting to show him bed with a woman had been sent to the government and published in the Greek press.

Official Says Bolivia Will Quit Andes Pact

LIMA, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — Bolivia will pull out of the Andean Pact to join a southern grouping of nations ruled by the military, according to a Bolivian minister. The other members of the Andean economic grouping — Peru, Venezuela, Colombia and Ecuador — are ruled by elected governments.

Capt. Lider Sosa, Bolivia's oil minister, charged Tuesday that the Andean Pact had violated its own rules by intervening in the affairs of a member country. This apparently was a reference to criticism of the Bolivian military junta by pact members after the coup in Bolivia in July.



Associated Press

:OTEST — Members of the Chilean Committee ainst the Plebiscite demonstrated in front of the Chilean nsulate in New York on Thursday to condemn the re- endum scheduled by the Pinochet regime next week.

ivalry of 2 Colonels Threatens Junta in El Salvador

y Christopher Dickey

ICO CITY, Sept. 5 (WP) — -standing clash of personali- d policy at the highest levels Salvador's military organiza- threatens the country's U.S.- ed government from within s it appears to be making ss against the leftist revolu- es trying to destroy it from it.

confrontation, between two ls on the five-man civilian- y junta, turned into crisis y with the publication of nthly "order of battle" list- ilitary command assign-

Virtually all of the strong- pporters of one of the junta rs, Col. Adolfo Arnoldo o, had been removed from osts.

battle order, which amount- an official undermining of ajano, who is widely consid- be the most progressive of untry's top military leaders, after an unsuccessful move last week by a small group of military commanders to have him tried for "treason to the armed forces."

The junta also has three civilian members, including two important Christian Democratic politicians, but the army officers and the troops loyal to them are the structural core of the 11-month-old Salvadoran government.

Reform Leader

Col. Majano is defined as much by his personal and political enemies on the right as by his actions. He and his supporters within the army initiated or provided key support for the attempts at major social reforms that have taken place.

Col. Majano's rival on the junta is Col. Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, who has been commander of the armed forces since May. He is closely associated with the powerful conservative defense minister, Jose Guillermo Garcia.

Col. Majano claims that Mr. Garcia issued the new order of battle without consulting him or any of the civilians in the junta. He told military units that he had not approved its contents.

At a press conference yesterday, Col. Majano suggested there may be no solution unless he or Col. Gutierrez resigns.

"Those of us who are involved directly in this crisis, which is getting worse hour by hour as no just or realistic solutions are taken, ought to be disposed to step aside voluntarily on behalf of military unity," he said.

Dissension within the military has been a persistent obstacle to efforts to find a way out of the bloody civil conflict that has cost more than 5,000 lives this year.

The current government came to power Oct. 15 through an officer's revolt against the authoritarian government of Gen. Carlos Humberto Romero. The new government promised an end to human rights abuses. Civilian politicians were brought into the junta and the Cabinet.

But while some elements of the armed forces had supported the coup out of a desire for reform of the economically repressive Salvadoran society, others were primarily interested in ending the corruption in their top ranks and, perhaps, in advancing their personal careers.

"Preserving the integrity of the armed forces" was considered by many officers to have been the essential goal of the coup.

Guerrillas' Response

The Salvadoran guerrilla movement, with no interest in the official army's integrity, kept up its offensive, and the army retaliated with a vengeance.

By the end of December, as the level of violence rose dramatically, the military high command forced the first civilian members of the coalition government to resign and replaced them with the Christian Democrats.

In the spring a rightist leader, retired Maj. Robert d'Aubuisson, attempted to persuade the army rank and file to oust Col. Majano and the Christian Democrats in favor of himself and his supporters. The move failed, but at the same time, Col. Gutierrez was given supreme command of the armed forces, depriving Col. Majano of considerable personal power.

As the leftist revolutionary movement became more unified and its offensive mounted during the summer, the military seemed to draw together. A nationwide strike called by the revolutionaries last month failed to gain widespread support, and the junta proclaimed a major victory.

But in the wake of the success the strains within the government began to show again. Although U.S. policy makers continue to hope the current crisis may yet be patched over, few serious observers in El Salvador believe that the chronic problem of divisions within the military will be resolved for some time.

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Page 4 Saturday-Sunday, September 6-7, 1980

The *New* New China

Zhao Ziyang's swift rise to the premiership of China reveals a good deal more than a determination to carry on with massive domestic reform. It marks the consolidation of the post-Mao regime, the ascendancy of practical leaders over ideologues. And it reinforces the two-track system that distinguishes Communist states: the party as policy-maker, the government as manager. Peking appears now to be moving briskly to refit its ship of state. The ideological sails have been trimmed; Mao, the Great Helmsman, will no longer be allowed near the wheel, even in spirit.

The party chairman since Mao's death, Hua Guofeng, is yielding his other job, as premier, to Zhao. And Zhao, it should be understood, is a protege of China's actual leader in recent years, Deng Xiaoping, who has served with the quaint title of first deputy premier. Zhao is credited with reviving agriculture and industry, after the chaos of Mao's Cultural Revolution, in Deng's home province of Sichuan.

Deng and four other deputy premiers will also give up state jobs while retaining party posts. The announced aim is to break up power that has become "too concentrated," and to reward leaders in "the prime of life" for their practical achievements. Since Zhao, at 61, is replacing Hua, who is 59, "prime of life," too, takes on a quaint meaning. Because Mao chose Hua as his successor, Hua is obviously past his prime.

The prime meaning of these changes seems to be: no change. The new new China prefers bookkeeping to the Little Red Book and is solidifying the counterrevolution. It will speed up the dispersal of economic authority. It wants to institutionalize the new stress on productivity and technology and, therefore, accountability. The latest defendants in the national dock are the former petroleum minister and four supervisors charged with negligence and cover-up in the collapse of an offshore oil rig, which left 72 dead. Malfeasance has thus become a greater concern than heresy.

The American stake in all this can be exaggerated — and has been by the three presidents who fashioned a desirable "normalization" with Peking. All revolutions reach the stage where they discover that the job of government is to keep the ship of state afloat. When Mao proclaimed his revolution as permanent, and sacrificed industry and even education to his vision, it became inevitable that his picture would disappear from the offices of those who had to restore order, revive production and reopen the schools. This is a fascinating transformation in a nation of 1 billion people, but it does not automatically make China a more admirable society, or a firmer friend.

Americans appreciate a practical approach. An interest in productivity brings an interest in stability, in law, in trade and in diplomatic civility. Sometimes it even spawns an interest in liberty. So the turn in China is welcome and deserving of encouragement.

But it does not ensure Peking's respect for human rights, or guarantee a wise and constructive foreign policy. It certainly does not justify the patronizing lectures of Deng about how America must now enlist in his holy war against the Soviet Union. The Sino-Soviet conflict has created diplomatic opportunities that the United States should exploit. But that conflict was waged by Mao, as well as his successors, irrespective of their domestic policies. Indeed, if pragmatism really takes root in China, it could one day also produce "normalization" with Moscow.

To the extent that they advance the welfare of their people, the new managers in Peking merit respect and assistance. To the extent that they are really practical, they will let law rather than personalities drive their further evolution, and they will take a more conspicuous interest in arms control and other projects that promote international order.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Between the Superpowers

In just a few weeks, and without bloodshed, the strikers in Gdansk have achieved a victory that no guns could have won. They have compelled a Communist regime, at least on paper, to accept independent trade unionism and a significant relaxation of restraints on free expression. They have brought about the release from jail of dissidents who supported their struggle. And they are embarked on disproving the view that great liberalizing change is politically unattainable in Soviet-dominated Europe.

There was ample tinder for the Gdansk insurgency. On three earlier occasions — in 1956, 1970 and 1976 — Polish workers challenged the decision-making monopoly of the Communist Party. To placate them, the regime fueled an expansionary boom with imports and foreign borrowing, not just from the East but also, and extensively, from the West. When it came time this summer to extract the price for this dependency by ending meat subsidies, the lid blew.

Now the lid has been restored with an agreement that plainly challenges the pretense that Communist states are worker states. The Soviet leadership has the raw power to nullify this pact; the growls of disapproval from Pravda are already menacing. Edward Gierek, the Polish party leader, will be under remorseless pressure to retrieve most of the concessions. He can be expected to try to divide, or co-opt, the worker leadership. And as in 1956, promises to share power with workers may be quietly interred after the crisis has passed.

But a lot has changed since 1956. Poland's workers have been disciplined and restrained; so have their allies among the intellectuals. Poland's pride, and its Catholic Church, have been stiffened by the election of Pope John Paul II. And the Polish economy is vitally dependent on Western governments and bankers. If Moscow overreaches to upset the latest agreements, it risks not just bloodshed but also a financial crisis for both East and West.

In a sense, the Soviet Union and the West are now caught in a web of contradictions that will shape the future of Eastern Europe. Moscow needs economically viable allies, who are hungry customers for Western trade and credits. And these transactions give the capitalist West a stake in the stability of the Communist societies. Small wonder that both sides have been cautious about the events in Poland. U.S. influence in East Europe has been modest for a generation; the Soviet Union, too, has lost a degree of control. It is in the spaces vacated by the superpowers that the workers of Poland may have found new soil for their independence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Neutral Olympic Ground

Hardly anyone can take much satisfaction from this year's Olympic Games and the atmosphere in which they took place. The botched affair at Lake Placid last winter was evidence that holding the Games in the United States does not necessarily guarantee competent management. But the proceedings in Moscow were a good deal more ominous for the future of the institution. If there was one point on which the United States and the Soviet Union wholeheartedly agreed, it was the importance of the Games as, above all else, a political statement.

The International Olympic Committee continues to pretend that nothing is going wrong. It keeps saying plaintively that everything would run smoothly if only people meditated more deeply on the spiritual values of the Olympic tradition. Meanwhile, the pursuit of gold medals has become a politician's obsession in Eastern Europe. In response, direct government aid has been increasing in some of the Western countries, including the United States. There are still a few low-cost sports like running, in which winners can be independent athletes. But it is generally true that the distribution of medals accurately reflects the money and organization that the respective governments are prepared to devote to recruiting and training.

These national rivalries are now embedded in the character of the Games, and it is a waste of time to deplore them. It's possible to argue that running and jumping are not, after all, the worst expressions of national antagonisms that are real and enduring. But if the Games are worth perpetuating, it would be useful to keep them away from sites charged with political symbolism, like Moscow — or Los Angeles, where the 1984 Summer Games will be held. It would be wiser to establish one permanent site, preferably in Greece, where the whole idea began. Alternatively, the Games might be rotated among several sites in countries that the world is prepared to regard as more or less neutral ground. The nature of Olympic rivalries cannot be greatly changed, but they can at least be held within decent limits.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

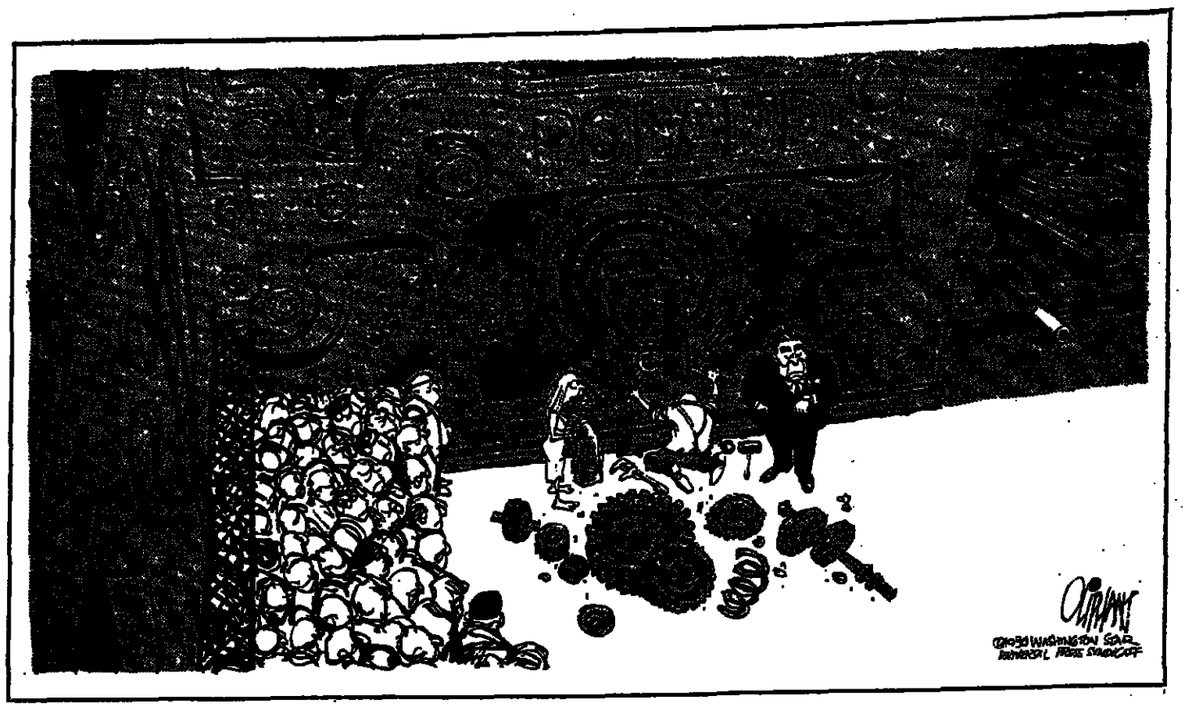
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
September 6, 1905

PORTSMOUTH, N.H. — The Russo-Japanese peace treaty was signed this afternoon by Baron Komura and M. Witte. The treaty includes the following provisions: Article 2 recognizes Japan's preponderating influence in Korea. Article 3 provides for the simultaneous evacuation of Manchuria by the troops of both countries. Article 4 transmits to Japan the lease of Port Arthur. Article 5 binds the two governments not to oppose the "open door" in Manchuria. Article 6 contains regulations for the joint exploitation of the Manchurian railway at Kung Chung Tse. Article 9 contains the cession to Japan of the southern half of the island of Sakhalin.

Fifty Years Ago
September 6, 1930

BUENOS AIRES — Threats of revolution in the Argentine Republic that have been rampant since Aug. 25 today influenced the much-criticized Hipolito Irigoyen to hand over his office to Vice President Enrique Martinez. Mr. Irigoyen, assailed as a dictator for months, has not technically resigned. His delegation of powers is said to be provisional, and he has the constitutional right to resume office. Martial law has been proclaimed in Buenos Aires, and police and military forces have been augmented. Before the Irigoyen action, students tried to reach the well-guarded Casa Rosada, and started a riot that resulted in death to two persons.



One Rich Country's Questions in 1980

By Tarzie Vittachi

NEW YORK — "This country is rich by the normal standards people use to measure wealth," the man said. "We have a small population — just 4 million — and large reserves of natural resources. Our oil supplies under the ocean have hardly been tapped, and they are large enough to last us for decades. Almost everyone has two of everything, two houses — one in the country for skiing and one in town — two cars, an ice-box and a freezer, and two sets of golf clubs. People travel and have frequent foreign vacations. What more could we ask?"

Odd Vattikar is a Norwegian, a Conservative member of Parliament and powerful industrialist, a director of a large aluminum manufacturing corporation. We were dining at an elegant Oslo restaurant, he on seafood, I on reindeer steak, as visitors are apparently expected to do. He was not indulging himself in a spasm of patriotic braggadocio. He is a thoughtful man, and he was reflecting aloud about what he saw as a crisis of values for his country.

"We have reached the end of the road of material development," he said. "Our problem is where do we go from here. Each one of us could have another house on the fjord and another expensive car. We could have another set of golf clubs, but our game will not improve. We already have our fill of quantity. But what about quality?"

I observed that the distinction we usually make between quantity and quality was mistaken, that change in quantity generally led to a change in quality, as Friedrich Engels had noted many years ago.

He agreed. "But that is precisely the point of change we have reached," he said.

Why Work?

"My company is now concerned with the damage we may cause to our environment by continuing to provide aluminum to make the profits we no longer know what to do with. Our young people have everything they need for their education, but are concerned with its content. We have so much social security that more and more people are dropping out of work. Why should they make an effort to earn a living when the material needs of life are assured?"

There was evidence of that, I remarked, in the number of immigrant workers from Asia, Africa and the Arab world to be seen on the streets of Oslo. Yes, Vattikar said, "they have been imported here as contract laborers, the same as in the Gulf states, to do the work that the native people do not want to do because they want to do something else, or nothing."

Many people in Norway, it seems, are beginning to think and talk like Vattikar. There is a widespread search for meaning that has long been an essential feature of the Scandinavian tradition so powerfully expressed by the ancient cave painters' concern with man's relationship with birth, life and death, and in more recent times in the work of Ibsen and Knut Hamsun.

That concern is evidently becoming more intense now — a "practical" rather than a "philosophical" question, because it is necessary to find a future beyond the end of that material road. "We are now looking for ideas and values in our Viking past and in our Christian history to guide us into the future," said Olev Djupvik, another member of Parliament. "We must take a new look at Christ's message of love."

Deadly Weapons

Members of Parliament looking into themselves rather than at the crowds whose votes keep them in office to find moral answers to public questions was a new experience for me. Vattikar and Djupvik are by no means alone in the Norwegian Storting. There are many there and outside, in industry and academia, equally troubled about the values that make it possible for intelligent human beings to spend so much of the world's treasure on producing deadly weapons to secure peace. Living so close to a superpower war machine and being allied to another, such questions are not mere theoretical exercises to them.

There is among them a widespread and profound recognition that the causes of conflict and tension are to be found in the increasing impoverishment of people, in the prodigal use of scant resources and in the impersonal mechanistic criteria that determine who shall have two of everything and who little of anything.

Their concern with the poor world is therefore not so much a matter of charity, but a real and present matter of reason and justice. On the flight home I wondered about how this Norwegian reality would seem to people in India, Indonesia, Zambia and Colombia. Would they appreciate the implications of what Norway's parliamentarians were saying — that the end of the economic development road is a desert of human futility?

Is it likely that, moved by the warning of their Norwegian well-wishers, they would look into their own sources of values, such as the teachings of Gautama and Gandhi, and pay attention to human development as distinct from economic development, while pursuing their workaday material goals? Unlikely, I told myself. Most unlikely.

Tarzie Vittachi is chief of the information division of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities. He wrote this article for the International Herald Tribune.

From Danzig to Gdansk: The New Poland

Leopold Unger

BRUSSELS — Lech Walesa is 37, a practicing Catholic with a large mustache, a soft voice, a warm face and six children, and he was there for the meeting at the appointed time. Edward Gierek, who is 67, couldn't make it. The two men know each other. They met for the first time 10 years ago, under similar circumstances and in the same place.

In December, 1970, Walesa was on the strike committee at the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk, and it was he who greeted Gierek, then Poland's new boss, when he went to Gdansk to convince the workers to end their strike. In 1980, Walesa led the strike, and Gierek excused himself from the meeting. Yet, even represented by others, it was the same men who met now as 10 years ago. In the meantime, though, the citizens of Poland have changed.

Many of the Communist Party leaders are new men and the working class is new in Poland, and the new leaders had to convince the new workers in Gdansk to get back to work. The workers applied a new strategy with new tactics, for they know that what is at issue now is not meat supplies but an aging, creaking economic system.

Absolute Weapon

The new workers belong to the post-Stalin generation; since they never knew the atrocities of war, they are not afraid. Still, they remember well: Their predecessors were so often betrayed that this time they insisted on guarantees. To obtain them, they unveiled their absolute weapon — strikes, with occupation of factories and worker solidarity.

When their predecessors took to the streets, they were vulnerable; now an assault on the barricades at the Lenin shipyards would have been something else again. It would mean a general strike, civil war and, inevitably, Soviet intervention.

Poland also has a new intelligentsia. The nation's intellectuals never really abandoned hope, never were fully resigned to the situation even during the worst, hallucinatory times of Stalin and those that followed his death. The Social Self-Defense Committee, KOR, of dissident intellectuals set up the first free union committees in Poland; in 1978 it was Walesa who organized the first such committee in Gdansk. This year he was helped at the Lenin works by Bogdan Bovusewicz, also a KOR member and known for his moderation and his way of "depoliticizing" the strikers' demands.

When the intellectuals moved to defend Polish cultural life in March, 1968, the workers ignored them. When the workers rebelled against living conditions in December, 1970, the intellectuals were taken by surprise and failed to react in time. Subsequently they worked in favor of the workers, but not with the workers.

This year they have joined forces: Hundreds of intellectuals traveled from Warsaw to Gdansk to help the strike committee; a group of economists and legal experts prepared the drafts of the workers' demands, while a writer was the spokesman for the strike group. Members of KOR — when they were out of jail — spread the news to Western newsmen, who, through Western radios, informed the Polish public. The alliance of intellectuals and workers was born at the Lenin shipyards, forming just as Lenin said it should in his classic, "What Must Be Done."

The Communist Party is also different. It remains ideologically inexistent, and it holds power and will keep it — geopolitics has its rules. Yet, whereas in 1970 during the strikes in Szczecin about 10 persons on the strike committee were members of the party, in Gdansk this year there were no members among the strike leaders. The party has been reduced to its apparatus and has lost all credit among the population. The workers regard it as the organization that rules the state, that is, the only employer in the country. They also see it as the arm of the Soviet policeman. When on Aug. 24, after firing the premier, Mr. Gierek appealed to Poles to gather round the party, the strikers merely laughed.

Stalinist Ghosts

In 1956, Gomulka told the workers that he would never again lie to them; in 1970, Gierek said the same thing. He said it again this year, but no one bothered to listen. In 1956 and 1970, the party fell apart as soon as worker violence began; it survived only through the armed might of the police and the army. This year the party and the "union" under its control dropped out of the fight without violence. They disappeared under a mountain of scorn.

There is no solution to the fundamental contradiction of the current Polish situation. "Real Socialism" has become its own victim. To meet the requirements of development, the Socialist system has had to educate the workers and give greater freedom to intellectuals, and tolerate a de facto pluralism with a powerful church and largely private agriculture.

But the party has shown itself unable to adapt. As the country evolved, the party kept its old power structures, its total monopoly, its traditional arbitrary control — ghosts of its Stalinist past.

"And today," an intellectual said in Warsaw, "just as we reject this totalitarian burden, the world begins to tremble and to suggest caution. These Western gentlemen are afraid that it will no longer be fashionable to hunt bisons in Poland with Mr. Gierek and at his invitation. Democracy, they say, is good for Zimbabwe but not for Poland, with its 1,000 years of Western civilization.

"Well, one thing is certain. Whatever the outcome of the current crisis, we know that we have won the first round, and only the first round, of the struggle. And now we want to be treated like Zimbabwe ... "

The Poles have won the first peaceful revolution of their history. As always in Poland, victory is charged with symbolism. It coincided with the anniversary of the start of World War II, and it was won exactly where the first shells of that war fell 41 years ago, in a city that no one wanted to die for then, when it was known as Danzig. Ten years ago, when it was already known as Gdansk, the first martyrs fell there for a Poland that would belong to the Poles.

Film director Andrzej Wajda was forced to change the end of his movie "The Man of Marble" when censorship authorities refused to allow his hero to die in front of the Lenin shipyards in Gdansk during the 1970 rebellion. Wajda is now in Gdansk with Walesa, whose first demand when the strike broke out was the erection of a monument to those who died in the 1970 uprising.

When he took power, Gierek promised a "second Poland." He has succeeded, as Walesa and the others — the new citizens of Poland — can bear witness.

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—*Letter: The Overseas Vote*—

VOTERS support a candidate for elective office for many reasons, but the most important is his philosophy and his stand on the issues. The issues, whether a farm-price support program for voters in Iowa or unemployment-benefits legislation for the jobless in Michigan, involve particular needs. The candidate's stand influences who the voter supports and whether the winner will be responsive to the voter's need.

What about the U.S. citizen living abroad? Which of the candidates has focused his platform on the needs of the more than 2 million Americans living overseas? To whom should these citizens send their dollars, and for whom should they campaign and vote?

President Carter has not been responsive. Not only has he done little to relieve the burden of unfair taxation enacted in the Tax Reform Act of 1976 and amended in 1978, but he has failed to answer the important questions raised by citizen groups overseas on issues ranging from citizenship rights to representation. Sen. Kennedy proposed a liaison office to deal with these issues; Carter proposes to postpone any solutions until after he is elected. If his past is an indication of the future, there seems little hope for help for U.S. citizens abroad from four more years of Carter.

Ronald Reagan proclaims support for reduced taxation of U.S. citizens abroad, but has not addressed himself to the other issues that matter to those citizens. His party's Rules Committee seemed less than responsive when it refused to seat elected overseas delegates at the Republican National Convention in Detroit.

John Anderson, who would seem to have nothing to lose by supporting the overseas Americans issues, has not done so.

Where does this leave the U.S. citizen living abroad? Are the candidates unaware of these issues, or unwilling to solicit support from overseas voters?

I think not. All candidates are aware of the possibilities of raising funds and votes from overseas Americans. Republican and Democratic organizations will certainly be most active in seeking support for their candidates. Close congressional and Senate races will need all the votes available, particularly in key states, and a tightly contested race can always use more funds.

The candidate the U.S. citizen abroad will support should take a stand on these important issues:

- *Taxation.* Complex laws that unfairly tax and burden ov... citizens, unlike the laws ... other nation, must be ... with the advice and consent ... citizens affected.
- *New laws to alter citi... rights for children of U.S. ... born or living abroad.* In ... 39,304 births were record... consular officials. For these ... citizens to maintain ... birthright, the government im... conditions: minimum residen... quirement for either child o... ent. Legislation to change thi... ond-class status is needed.
- *Federal legislation that ... mally applies to all citizens ... be extended to overseas citize... cluding the military.* A U.S. ... zens' group in Europe had to ... to obtain an extension of m... benefits abroad. Other, simil... tensions are needed.
- *Voting rights.* Despite ... Overseas Citizens Voting R... Act of 1975, which for the ... time granted the fundamental ... to vote to overseas citizens, ... lems remain. Complexities of r... tration and lack of unifor... cause confusion, and should ... straightened out to give all citi... a simple direct vote.

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Associated Press

ce guarding youth center in Zurich on Friday after it was ordered closed by city authorities.

rich Youths Riot After Center Closed

ICH, Sept. 5 (AP) — About ouths protesting the city's of a youth center threw fire , demolished shop windows, ed cafe furniture and erected ades early today in what wit- called the worst night of ever in the city.

ich's elegant Bahnhofstrasse, with jewelry shops and was a prime target of vio- and damage was estimated hundreds of thousands of , a Swiss radio station re- aid there was "unimaginable ce" and described the riot as ht of destruction."

er than 20 persons were ar-

. Winery Workers First Walkout

FRANCISCO, Sept. 5 (AP) orkers who process, bottle ackage about half the na- domestic wine went on strike of California's largest win- today.

Winery, Distillery & Allied ers Union union struck E & J Co. and United Vintners a three-year contract with members of the Winery Em- rs Association expired. The sman said Gallo and United ers were struck because "they he largest and the most vul- ble."

rested, according to early reports. Police said an official report would be made later in the day.

The riots began after a meeting in which youths demanded that city authorities reopen the center within 24 hours, police said. The meeting also demanded about $310,000 in city funds to help renovate the center, located in an abandoned factory and warehouse complex close to Zurich's main railroad station.

Earlier Demonstrations

The center had been made available by authorities 10 weeks ago in an effort to cool tempers following riots and demonstrations against the city's alleged failure to provide alternative youth programs.

It was ordered closed yesterday following a surprise police raid on the center. Officers said they had evidence that the facility was being used as a meeting place for drug peddlers and a hideout for petty criminals. More than 130 persons were temporarily detained for identity checks. Police said they included 13 youths whose names were on wanted lists.

Riots this spring and summer by youths here and in other Swiss cities have prompted national debate about underlying discontent in the country. Among the demands being made of the government is construction of more moderately priced housing.

The focus of the youthful unrest has been a multimillion-dollar project to renovate the Zurich Opera, which was approved by popular vote last May. Several youth groups demanded that the funds be withdrawn from the "theater of the elite" and instead spent on alternative cultural activities including street theater and rock concerts.

Subway Crime Soars in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT) — Violent crime on New York City's subways has soared almost 70 percent in the last year, surpassing the levels that prompted Mayor Edward Koch to start a crackdown in the spring of 1979.

Statistics released by the Transit Authority police show that major crimes, ranging from robberies and thefts to assaults and murder, have been going up sharply since May.

Preliminary figures for August show 1,743 reported major crimes, most of which are classified as felonies, compared with 1,008 a year ago when the anti-crime campaign was in progress. Fifteen persons, including three police officers, have been murdered in the subways in eight months this year; 10 were murdered in the first eight months of 1979.

Jurist Dies; Had Plotted Hitler Death

BONN, Sept. 5 (NYT) — Fabian von Schlabrendorff, 74, a retired jurist who as an army officer made an unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Hitler by planting a bomb on his plane, died Wednesday in Wiesbaden.

Allen Dulles, the former CIA director who served in the Office of Strategic Services during World War II, once called Mr. von Schlabrendorff "one of the boldest and bravest of the anti-Nazis." Mr. von Schlabrendorff, a constitutional court judge for eight years, was the author of a book on wartime resistance to Hitler in Germany.

He was born into a noble Prussian family in Halle, in what is now East Germany, and earned a doctorate in law at the University of Berlin. After World War II he established a law practice in Frankfurt and Wiesbaden, where he lived. He was appointed to the constitutional court in 1967 and served there until his retirement in 1975.

In March, 1943, after German forces were defeated at Stalingrad, he plotted with other officers to assassinate Hitler by simulating a plane accident. The attempt failed when a bomb that was smuggled onto Hitler's plane disguised as a parcel of brandy bottles failed to go off. He was able to exchange the bomb for a parcel that contained real bottles of brandy and the plot was never discovered.

Walter Kaufman

NEW YORK, Sept. 05 (NYT) — Walter Kaufman, 59, Stuart Professor of Philosophy at Princeton University, died yesterday at his home in Princeton, N.J. German-born Prof. Kaufman, who had been on Princeton's faculty since 1947, was an author, photographer, translator and scholar whose courses covered a variety of areas, including Hegel, Nietzsche, existentialism, social philosophy and religion.

Rebels Attack Town In India; 12 Killed

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5 (AP) — Twelve persons were killed in an hourlong gun battle between insurgent Naga tribesmen and village guards in northeastern India, the United News of India reported.

The insurgents, based in neighboring Burma, attacked Pang village in Nagaland state, killing five children and a tribal guard, UNI said. Six rebels also were slain in the clash. The report said that the tribesmen, who are fighting for independence from India, burned 80 thatch houses and looted the village.

Ireland Launches Tough Drive Against Crime, Terror

DUBLIN, Sept. 5 (AP) — Ireland has launched a £100-million ($240 million) program to combat a soaring crime wave, much of it blamed on IRA guerrillas.

Justice Minister Gerry Collins said last night that the ambitious anti-terrorist program includes undercover squads of detectives, heavily armed with automatic weapons, operating in all 18 of the republic's police divisions.

But he stressed that there were no plans to arm the Garda Siochana, the national police force, despite demands by officers for weapons to counter the well-armed guerrillas and criminals.

Mr. Collins said the government will also buy a dozen helicopters and spotter planes and beef up Garda strength by 3,000 men to 12,000.

Better Intelligence

The program also includes improving communications and police computer facilities as well as a special fund to buy "high quality information" from underworld sources to improve police intelligence. Security sources said police intelligence has been "woefully inadequate."

The plan is the toughest action undertaken by Premier Charles Haughey against the IRA since his political comeback in December when he succeeded Jack Lynch as leader of the ruling Fianna Fail Party. Mr. Haughey had been dismissed from the Irish Cabinet in 1970 during an investigation of arms smuggling to the IRA.

Meanwhile, The IRA threatened to step up its efforts to kill leading Britons in its campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland, according to a Dublin magazine published yesterday.

An unidentified "leading member" of the military wing of the predominantly Catholic IRA told the monthly magazine Magill that possible targets for assassination included the former Secretary for Northern Ireland and the head of the British judiciary.

The IRA claimed responsibility for last year's assassination of the British ambassador to The Hague, Sir Richard Sykes. An IRA member also was convicted of last year's slaying of Earl Mountbatten.

Magill quoted the IRA official as saying targets for another round of assassinations included Roy Mason, Northern Ireland secretary under Britain's previous Labor government, and Lord Hailsham, lord chancellor in Britain's current Conservative government.

"The importance of these people, like British ambassadors abroad, is that they put out false propaganda. They are part of the British military machine," the IRA member was quoted as saying.

The slaying of Mr. Sykes, like the 1976 murder of the British ambassador to Dublin, Christopher Ewart-Biggs, showed the IRA's ability to operate against Britain abroad, the terrorist added.

An IRA splinter group, the Irish National Liberation Army, claimed responsibility for the death, in a automobile bomb blast last year, of Airey Neave, who was to have become the Northern Ireland secretary under a Conservative Party administration.

Irish Leader to Visit Iraq

DUBLIN, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — Irish Premier Charles Haughey will visit Iraq from Oct. 5 to 8, the government announced today. Mr. Haughey and Iraqi leaders will discuss economic issues, particularly oil shipments from Iraq to Ireland.

Saudis, Kuwait Halt IMF Loans Over PLO Issue

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT) — Saudi Arabia and Kuwait have informed the managing director of the International Monetary Fund that they will make no more loans at this time to the international financial institution, a high IMF official said.

The move was tied to an Arab political campaign to gain observer status for the Palestine Liberation Organization at the joint annual meetings of the fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in Washington at the end of this month.

Several weeks ago the executive boards of the fund and the World Bank, at the urging of the United States, voted effectively to bar the PLO from the sessions. Governors of the fund and the bank still must ratify that vote by Tuesday.

According to one of the fund's executive directors, its managing director, Jacques de Larosiere, told the fund's executive board at a meeting in Washington on Wednesday that a recent visit to the Middle East to open negotiations on billions of dollars in new credits for the fund had been unsuccessful. The Saudi government reportedly told Mr. de Larosiere that the timing of his request was poor in light of the PLO issue.

Argentine Inflation Falls

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — Argentina's 12-month inflation rate dipped below 100 percent last month for the first time in over five years, the Economy Ministry reported yesterday. It said the cost of living rose 3.4 percent in August, up 88 percent for the 12-month period, the first double-digit inflation rate since June, 1975.

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(Continued on Page 14)

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Photo by Ella Gerber

Tom Gervasi

Marvin Cohen's Surrealist Humor

by Justine De Lacy

ONDON — Marvin Cohen was having one of his more fruitful London summers. Lolling in the garden of a count's three-story house in Chelsea k, he reflected on this as he sipped the Chablis.

in was taking care of the count's ob- the second summer in a row. (Marvin take objects seriously, but he under- hat other people do.)

ad not always been so lucky. There e days of small hotels, attic rooms ed here and there. But that was before published and adopted by some of the ayful English well-to-do.

he stays in their houses when they are as well as when they are away, feeds its and eats their escargots. People of ve dinner parties for him. Daughters of ministers phone. ("They love me in ," says Marvin, who is from New I have the English eating right out of d.")

in is cherished because he keeps people eing bored. People will go a long way neone who keeps them from being

Marvin doesn't let it go to his head. roll out the red carpet because I'm only o months a year and I don't wear holes welcome, if you know what I mean.") ng to Marvin is like hearing the Bald o recite Lewis Carroll during a per- ce of "Endgame."

er, amateur surrealist, housesitter and er extraordinaire, Marvin has had sto- d parables in 85 publications and pub- eight books, including several collec- f short fiction, "Fables at Life's Ex- "The Inconvenience of Living," "The evoted Friend," "Others, Including ve Sternbump," a novel, and a book of ll essays. Marvin loves baseball. ("I like ama of a tussle," he explains.) A story ppeared in The New York Times con- a cockroach that went to a PR firm to s image changed.

vin is not without his fans. Buckminster : "Morstive Sternbump's philosphy is ent with my own." Thomas Merton: ooks should be read immediately by all adly recognize themselves to be half cra- The New York Times Book Review: t Mr. Cohen has is his own: a joy in lan- and an eye, at once innocent and shrewd e paradoxes inherent in the human con- . He puts both language and people gh their paces, stands them on their : and hugs them to his heart . . . . "

w, however, Marvin is "frustrated, stifled rymied by the world publishing crisis re- ," and has turned to the theater. His Don Juan and the Non-Don Juan," a of cabaret skits produced at the Public er last March, is being put on here at the nal Poetry Society Centre, 21 Earl's Square, London SW 5, beginning on Sept. 9. The characters include "a nimhood-renouncing nun, a monthly duo named May and June, a rich gangster's smitten wife and a flowery trio named Iris, Rose and Lila."

"It's about the love seesaw. I love you then you love me a little less but oh now your love for me is fading so I love, *love* you and it's killing me. Poor me, I'm *dying* of love!"

Marvin wrote a play about Don Juan because he believes in love. "We must love passionately — alcohol, playing cards, air balloons, women, nature, furniture, God or whatever." (The invitation to a publishing party for one of Marvin's books starts "Dear Madam or whatever.")

He is pro-hilarity and anti-mortality. "I think mortality is the very worst thing about life. I'm against it, on my behalf and on that of others." Marvin hates cynics. "I like to be with bright people who aren't cynical. Life has a lot of possibilites of goodness and pleasure. I don't want to be deprived of this by clever cynical minds." He grins. "*Or* by un-clever cynical minds."

On occasion, "if there's free food and drink," Marvin will tolerate bores. "Usually I eschew egocentrics, unless their egocentricity is compensated for by sufficient glittering. Narcissists must earn their keep."

It has been two years now since Marvin has had a book published, and he admits he is getting discouraged. "I used to write with a glowing fervid warm coal of a hope expectation that I'd be in print and reach people's minds. Now I have a sort of despair."

"I need ears. I want to reach out, but not, of course, like the Ancient Mariner who would grab you by your lapel and act like an albatross on you." He grins. "What I'd like is for my ideas not to live and die in my own head but strike some kindred chord. I want to make a bridge. Love is one way. Art and literature are another. They allow you make a bridge to multiple minds, if you're lucky to collective minds. But the publishers are not cooperating."

Basically, the London Marvin — of Kensington, Chelsea and Brompton Square — and the New York Marvin — of Seventh Street on the Lower East Side — do the same things: Read, write, reflect and go to parties. "Parties are my ballpark, my arena, my Coliseum, my stock market and my social parachute jump. A party means an alarm is going off in the social beehive. Lives crisscrossing. I like to dissect the lives that bisect."

In the old days, Marvin indulged in "promiscuous partygoing — crashing, if you will." But now, at 49, he only crashes "maybe eight or nine parties a year." "Now that I'm honorably published, I'm invited alot." Jasper Johns once came to lunch. ("I gave him a napkin made out of wax paper. It wasn't very absorbent. He was a bit disappointed, I'm afraid.")

It was rumored that Marvin used to go to New York parties wearing a bathing cap. "They mean my aviator's hat with the flaps my mother made me to keep the rain from getting in my ear. Anyhow, I only wore it to the party, not inside."

Marvin is partly deaf, the result of double mastoiditis when he was 3. He wears a hearing aid, which he switches off when bored. "Some people say I'm eccentric, but a lot of that is because I can't hear."

As a child, he never really felt "part and parcel" of the human community, he says. "I was out of rythmn, out of step. I didn't dance or anything and I couldn't learn. I was a loner. I didn't want to be left out but people weren't exactly jumping all over themselves to include me in. Some loners have to carry shopping bags around just to hold on to something of the world. Bag ladies and so forth. Of course, I'm a mild case compared to them."

Marvin began going to parties out of loneliness. "I never really starved, but I had a lonely soul. I wanted love. I wanted love! I wanted love *forever*! I felt uncompoundable. Parties were my only consolation. The process of writing is hermetic, a William Blake cocoon, a self-regenerated insulated universe. It creates a terrible longing for companionship."

Marvin has never owned a ring or a watch. ("Basically he doesn't believe in time," a friend says, though he's never late.) He likes to wear "grays and quiet plaids, anonymity coloration." His clothes come mainly from thrift shops. Marvin explains: "I've had a life of having to make my own way with no money, nothing from my parents and hating to work."

Marvin has had more than 150 odd jobs — mink farmer to merchant seaman — but was often fired for writing on the job. ("My noncommitment to the interests of the firm was often too readily recognized by the proprietor of the firm.") Today he teaches writing part-time at various New York universities.

He has a girlfriend, so he is not lonely anymore, but he still goes to parties "for people." What has been written about Morstive is equally true of Marvin: "Others are his study . . . at once his aggravation and his love . . . ."

"Parties are my library," Marvin explains. "The living gallery of humanity interests me more than any collection of books. I'd rather talk to people than read books. One person is worth a thousand pages. That's why I go to parties, not because I'm a silly social butterfly on the make.

"While I'm here, I want to feel ties with my fellow men. In that way I'm like Walt Whitman! And Wordsworth! But Wordsworth was more of a hermit kind of guy. He didn't care for parties. He just liked natural things. Whitman and I consider socializing gregariously as steeping ourselves inside the pulse and throb and beat of multiple nature, all these people with their faces, their clothing."

Marvin enjoys "the semi-strife of social life, the rough and tumble and knocking about. I like to romp in the wildness and mystery of parties. They often bring out the pith and essence of people. You can divide up the sheep from the goats and so forth under the certain strenuous relaxed urgency that parties provide. Some nice people turn lousy, some rotten people turn nice."

This is even true of Marvin: "Sometimes, amid the beaming palsy-walsy of a party, there's a nice Marvinsparkle that shows up. But in the presence of aggressive, hostile flack, bad Marvinisms often come out.

"I go to parties, too, because I need solitude." Huh? "At parties you get your dose of people all in a lump. I prefer a smorgasbord in the evening to semi-snacking all day long."

Marvin also goes to parties to gather language. He is a master of the mixed metaphor — "the mixmaster metaphor, if you will" — sultan of seductive sententiousness, titan of tautology. His hearing problem partly accounts for his Nabokovian ear for the rhythms of speech. ("I have a good ear because I have a bad ear and I have to listen twice as hard.")

At parties, he sits in the center of the room like a snapping turtle on a rock, waiting for tidbits of dialogue he can internalize and use to make more Marvin. "I fill myself with the matrix and fabric of human voices in the yapping cacophony of social intercourse. Many voices merge into my muse. Thousands of thous."

The thing Marvin really can't stand, in addition to "loud electronic music," is trivia: "What people ate, where they went, politics, economics, the weather, the stock market, where they buy their dog food, their clothes. There has to be an idea behind it or I don't have time."

These days, he goes to parties to look for a marketplace for his work. "I'm a one-man business, self-employed entrepreneur for very little money, and the world has not exactly fallen all over itself to break a beaten path to my door, if you know what I mean. I sorta have to kick a few people in the shins."

But Marvin is not discouraged. "To hell with the publishers. I'll keep submitting what I've written, and if they keep rejecting it, that's all right because I like life. I have my love of nature, my friends, my enjoyment of thought."

Basically, Marvin is an optimist. He is happy, he says, because he has learned to lower his expectations. "I don't expect life to give me a charge every half hour. I feel lucky to be alive. A lot of people weren't even born! And a lot of those who *were* had a very rough time and died early on.

"It's like party crashing. Some places you are not invited, but once there, you avail yourself of every opportunity. I didn't ask to be born, yet here I am. So I try to take advantage."

Marvin Cohen smiled, pleased with his analogy, and took another sip of Chablis. ■

WHAT THEY THINK OF HIM

●"Just as crocodiles need birds to come clean their teeth, so Marvin knows large houses need people to come live in them. Instinctively he knows this. It's symbiotic." David Evers, London host.

●"Marvin is unique." Al Lehman, high school classmate.

●"Marvin Cohen's wacky humor has something of Thurber, something of Steinberg, Buster Keaton, the surrealists, the French paraphysicians." Thomas Merton.

●"He's very un-English. Funny, with the calculating naivete of modern primitive artists. He says what nobody would dream of saying, makes things happen, and is affectionate." Hattie Waugh, daughter of Evelyn, a friend for 10 years.

●"The key to his style of writing as well as his style of being is that he speaks the way most people just think. People either love Marvin or can't stand him. They can't stand that kind of honesty." Edie Coulson, hostess.

●"Marvin never remembers names so at parties he'll come up and say something like, 'See that man. I call him the shallow man or the unwelcome man.' And he's always right. Whenever I see him at a party, I know I have someone to listen to." William Cole, the New York book critic.

●"With a veterinarian's tenderness and the impeccable logic of a Honeywell 404, he takes precise soundings of the human spirit at every level, lays bare the anatomy of human emotion, dissects the mechanics of fate." A publishing friend. ■

Year Later, the Forum Tries Videofashion

by Hebe Dorsey

ARIS — The Forum des Halles, the vast, controversial shopping complex in the heart of Paris, is celebrating its first birthday this week with Video tion, a video fashion show first aired to neral public on Sept. 5.

first experiment of its kind in France, nur-long video show of fall fashions is shown continuously on 130 screens hout the Forum from 10 a.m. until 8 aily until Sept. 27. They are arranged in ajor clusters of television sets, most of onveniently located near benches. More e distributed in shops, and two projec- oms have been specially equipped with d chairs.

ne first hour that the screens were lit up iday morning, the show was receiving response. Among the hundreds of peo- opping in the Forum were groups of a zen people glued to different screens, itting, some standing. As one man did ssword puszzle and another read his aper, their wives watched the show, fas- d. One French girl, standing and looking show, said she found it "chouette" but t plan to see the whole thing at once. atch five minutes of it here and there, as around," she said.

e young British women in their early d divided opinions about the VideoCol- . One said, "I'll doubt I'll sit through it; ices are out of reach for British stu- ' But another said, "I think I'll watch it. ly, it's quite fascinating. You read about agazines, but you don't know what it's ike."

show was commissioned by the Forum's s from Videofashion, Inc., a New York ny that uses video to market, promote stribute fashion news. The four-year-old ny already produces Videofashion rly, a fashion magazine in the form of assettes that is sold throughout the States and Japan to fiber firms, re- libraries and television stations.

From the point of view of its backers here, the idea is not only to provide a new and different form of entertainment but also to upgrade the Forum's image, which some consider more of an amusement park for the masses than an exclusive and expensive shopping center.

The show on the screens breaks down into three parts: A half-hour analysis of the major trends at the last Paris ready-to-wear fall and winter collections, the results of which are just hitting the shops now; highlights from the collections on the runways that emphasize the best of various designers and, finally, fashion that is actually on sale at the Forum.

Because it was financed by the Forum, the videocassette show suffers from a common advertising problem — lack of freedom in the choice of clothes and designers, plus a fuzzy, wishy-washy approach that comes from a lack of strong editing. Marlene McGinnis, president of Videofashion Inc., which directed the operation, stated: "I want to make quite clear that I had nothing to do with the choice of fashions."

François Chevalier, the Forum's public relations man, said that the choice of designers was dictated by the fact that 75 percent of the Forum clientele is under the age of 34. "That," he said, "is why we avoided some establishment designers." Blatantly missing are Chloe's Karl Lagerfeld, Kenzo, Dior and Chanel.

The Forum attracts 80,000 visitors a day (of whom 43.5 percent are Parisian), a surprise to a lot of people who predicted last September that the mammoth complex had no charm — and nowhere to go. In fact, the Forum has been one of the most frequented sites in Paris.

This has been a mixed blessing, according to banker Henri Fremiot, a representative of Crédit Lyonnais, which holds 49 percent of the shares and is the Forum's major stockholder. "It costs us 50 centimes to clean up after each person," he said.

Still, according to Fremiot, the Forum turned the corner last February after the management ironed out several bugs, including a lack of security. Extra police and guards have been added and they are now considering closing down the two lower floors at night.

A year later, is the Forum a commercial success? Its clientele is mainly young and one wonders about the future of those Forum boutiques that cater to an older and richer clientele. Pointing out that the business turnover came to 800 million francs last year, Fremiot added: "We're not making money yet, but with 35 million visitors last year, don't tell me that the Forum doesn't mean something in the city's urban complex."

Opinions about its success vary. At Dans un Jardin, an exclusive scent shop, President Lucile de Bandry d'Asson said: "We're doing all right. Obviously, our investment is smaller, and we don't expect as much return as the fashion boutiques do. The latter, on the whole, have had a dreadful season — and that goes for the faubourg Saint Honore as well as the Forum.

"I also think that the sluggishness of the Forum has to do with French buying habits," she continued. "It's the whole shopping center idea that has yet to be accepted. But with time, it will come. No reason not to. After all, it's a success in the United States."

At Andrea Pfister, a stylish, expensive shoe store, the manager said: "Beginnings are hard. Luxury does not sell very well here. But we're optimistic. We're hoping it will turn around."

With 30,000 people a day, FNAC, the stereo, book and sports store, is the Forum's biggest winner. The figures there exceeded expectations by 40 percent and even people from the neighborhood, who wouldn't consider shopping at the Forum, grant that it is very practical to have the FNAC around. "It comes in very handy when I need to develop film," one local resident pointed out. "No, I don't shop at the Forum," she added, "but then, I don't shop at Galeries Lafayette either."

Another winner is La Croissanterie, a bakery whose smell permeates the Forum. It sells 5,000 croissants a day and has done so well that owner Jean-Luc Bret has opened a second bakery shop at the Forum (in addition to 10 others around Paris). Called Tartes et Galettes, it specializes in all kinds of cold and hot pies. The operation is a bit like those in Grand Central Station in New York — which is hardly an accident. "Our president," said a spokesman, "has been studying American fast food."

The idea behind the Forum, however, is not so much to sell two-franc croissants but expensive clothes. This, according to Yves Saint Laurent's manager, can be done too: "We've had a good start, then a slowdown and now we're up again," he said.

All the same, the Forum's main problem is to attract quality, not quantity. Upgrading the clientele is a major problem that video fashion may help to solve. In this regard, the show is probably a good idea, drawing public attention to the shops as well as a new media whose impact has yet to be measured.

With video well on its way, the whole fashion adventure is entering a new phase. From now on, there's going to be a new style of fashion showing and fashion buying — as well as fashion reporting. ■



leoFashion, a video fashion show on 130 televisions at the Forum des Halles.

New Finds From Alexander's Macedonia

by Vicki Goldberg

SALONIKA, Greece — In the northern provinces of ancient Greece, beyond the Thracian birthplace of the centaurs, lay Macedonia, a kingdom other Greeks regarded as barbarian.

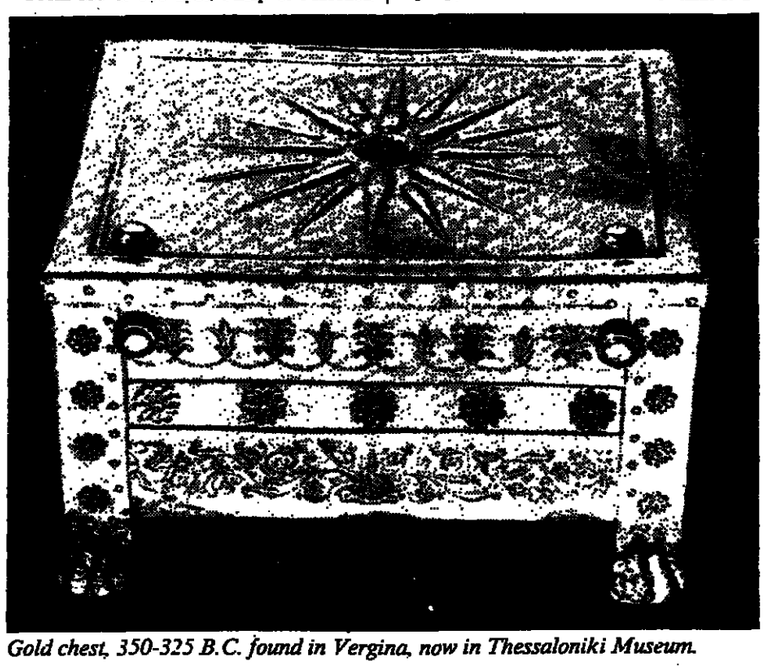
From 359 to 336 B.C., Philip of Macedon swept across Thessaly, Thrace and Macedonia and forged a rich and mighty nation, unifying Greece in the process. In the following 13 years, Philip's son and successor, Alexander the Great, conquered the largest empire the world had ever known. As he marched eastward, Alexander came to be seen as both god and legend, and so he continued for centuries.

Greek coins pictured him as Herakles and Zeus; the emperor Augustus commissioned portraits of himself with Alexander's features; medieval Christians compared the pagan emperor to Charlemagne. Recent archaeological finds in Macedonia have brought to light evidence of the wealth and artistry that attended the brief and stupendous reign of Macedon.

"Alexander the Great: History and Legend in Art" is a dazzling display of these recent tomb finds. The show is sponsored by the National Bank of Greece and Time-Life and moves to Washington, D.C. in November, then Chicago, Boston and San Francisco.

The 100 objects here are on display in the newly inaugurated wing of the archaeological museum in Salonika (in ancient times called *Thessalonike*, to commemorate Philip's victory over Thessaly). The museum is already too small to do justice to the treasures of so rich a past; the exhibit is nicely designed but cramped.

In 1977, archaeologists discovered three Macedonian tombs at Vergina. One that had never been looted was undoubtedly the tomb of royalty, and there are those who think it the resting place of Philip himself. (No one has ever traced the tomb of Alexander.)



Gold chest, 350-325 B.C. found in Vergina, now in Thessaloniki Museum.

The tombs are doubly important because in them and in one other Macedonian tomb have been found the only large-scale Greek wall paintings yet discovered, but as frescoes they cannot be displayed in a museum.

All these reminders of a great past aroused the pride of an area that has been considered a cultural desert for a long time. Constantinos Caramanlis, the president of Greece, comes from Thrace and gave valuable support to the new museum and exhibition.

The Macedonians had one triumph more lasting than Alexander's victories: Macedonian metalwork. In a region rich in mines, fine metallurgy developed early and rose high to meet the demands of empires. From the unlooted tomb came two *larnakes*, austere caskets of gold blazoned with the Macedonian sun, to hold the bones of the dead.

In one was a wreath of gold, paper-thin oak leaves and tiny acorns, a flashing halo for the dead man to wear in the afterlife. With the woman's bones was found an intricate diadem, coils and spirals of gold around blue flowers and a minuscule but perfect golden bee. This is jewelry of surpassing delicacy.

The silver and bronze vessels from the Vergina finds are also sensitively designed and crafted. A complete array of armor and weapons includes a unique iron cuirass with gold borders and decorations, almost identical to the cuirass worn by Alexander in the famous Alexander mosaic in Naples. Whether this belonged to Philip, the accidents of time that left the treasure undisturbed have indeed brought us close to the ancient kings of Macedon.

Other Macedonian finds from the fourth century B.C. in the show include more jewelry, vessels, painted grave markers, coins, terra cotta figurines, many of them fine, some of them repetitious to the layman. The selection of sculpture tries, a bit half-heartedly, to resurrect Alexander and his court sculptor, Lysippos.

The masterpiece of the exhibit is the Derveni Krater, which alone is worth the trip. About three feet high, the krater is bronze with inlays of silver and extravagant decoration. Around the body of the vase winds a repousse relief of a seated Dionysus and Ariadne with the Dionysian entourage dancing its frenzied dance. The drawing and modeling are sure and subtle, the rhythms complex and harmonious. From the shoulder of the vase rise two massive volutes, and on the shoulder sit four figures modeled entirely in the round. This is surely the most baroque and self-confident bronze vase we know of from any period in Greece.

Almost half the exhibition is devoted to works of art that continue the legend of Alexander after his death, from Coptic textiles with awkward blue angels crowning the conqueror on horseback to leather puppets from the modern Greek shadow theater.

This illustration of the legend is a charming idea and has its moments. One Turkish manuscript remodels Alexander into a pasha with a bright robe, a pencil mustache and tiny feet, and Pietro da Cortona's 18th-century drawing of an ancient plan to carve Mount Athos into the shape of Alexander holding a town in one hand and a waterfall in the other.

Unfortunately, the education here is less than the sum of its parts. Fourth-century Macedonia shines brighter in the bronze and gold objects of recent finds, but the legend of Alexander cannot quite live up to the man who was its model. ■



Gold wreath from Vergina, 350 B.C.

For New Arrivals: European Home-Finding Services

by Nancy Beth Jackson

PARIS — When international executives move across borders, it isn't always business as usual. Office procedures may be familiar, but living conditions aren't. Settling into a new country and culture may take as much as half of the executive's tour abroad — unless he has help.

Usually that help is a faithful secretary or a harried wife, but a new — and much needed — breed of expert is operating in some European cities: the home finder.

For an hourly or flat fee that is frequently picked up by the company (it can run up to $1,800), the finders or "relocation specialists" promise to make an international move almost as painless as moving across Main Street.

The finder is not a real estate agent, although the prime objective is finding the client suitable housing quickly and with minimal irritation. He or, more likely, she, culls newspaper advertisements, cultivates agents, screens possibilities and lines up a string of the most promising apartments or houses before carting the client from appointment to appointment.

John Weeks of the three-year-old **Cosmopolitan Services Unlimited (CSU)** in Paris *(41 rue Ybry, 92523 Neuilly; tel: 758.12.40)* says, "We do the footwork in advance, weed out unwanted housing, select a few spots — about five. Within a week most people find a suitable choice. The whole objective is to make settling foreigners in as smooth as possible."

But putting a roof over the client's head is only the start. Finders don't just find houses; they find homes. They arrange for plumbers and electricity and telephones, determine the closest bus stop for the international school, recommend hairdressers and cuts of meat and doctors and generally are available for emergency advice or a friendly chat long after the formal contract has been concluded. It's almost like having mother next door.

In today's economy, executives don't have the time or the money to be innocents abroad.

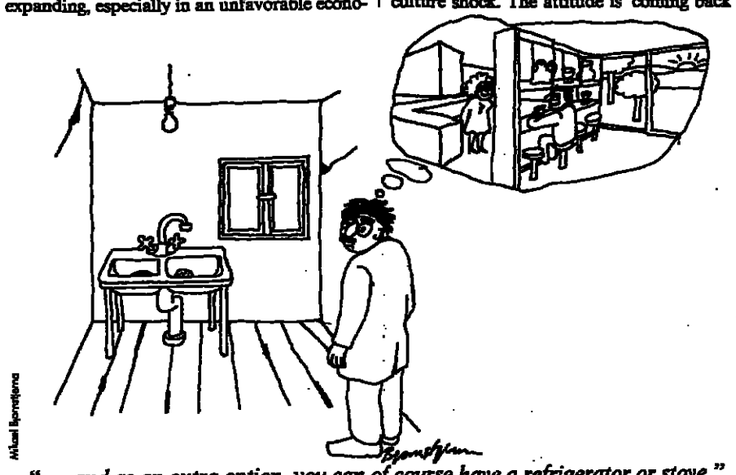
"But anyone moving to a foreign country is an innocent, a complete innocent," says Arthur Hickie, managing director of the **Merrill Lynch Relocation Management** office in London *(87-91 New Bond St. W1Y 9LA; tel: 01-629.82.22)*. "The first day in the field, our clients find shattering. They can't believe it."

They can't believe the prices. They can't believe the kitchens. They can't believe the bathrooms. Or the tiny elevators. The same story is repeated in most European cities where foreign executives find themselves. What appeared charming in a brochure looks oppressive as a home. That half-beamed, thatched roof cottage means a crick in the neck for six-foot-tall Americans stooping in 17th-century rooms.

Elizabeth Cashman of the **New Residents' Service** in Paris *(26 rue Chalgrin, 75016; tel: 500.58.82)* finds that Americans, who make up about half of her clientele, are surprised "that people don't have family rooms." Another Paris finder, Sylvie Tymowska of **Relocation Service**, *(Immeuble Finindus, 69 avenue Franklin Roosevelt, 75008; tel: 359.99.70)* says, "Some find the kitchens and bathrooms disgusting."

Christine Kjellberg, a Swede who heads one of several relocation services in Geneva (**Geneva Welcome Service**, 11 rue Massot, Geneva 1206; tel: 47.25.21) says her clients can't understand why apartments have only one bathroom and that the real estate market offers so little choice. "They can't get a green house with blue shutters and roses around it. They have to take what they can get, and they think it's pricey," she says.

Because most European cities are "pricey" today, the finders report that their business is expanding, especially in an unfavorable economy. Says Mrs. Cashman, "Fewer people are being sent abroad. People are less inclined to move. The wife has a job; the children are in school. The enthusiasm is far less than 10 years ago. The company's attitude is 'It's got to work.' If they are going to move people, they would rather pay our fees."



"... and as an extra option, you can of course have a refrigerator or stove."

The finders figure they earn those fees. "We are the first rubbing block," Mr. Hickie says in London. Even when his clients are Americans, sharing a common language and culture, the move is a hurdle. "Americans don't expect a culture shock. The attitude is 'coming back to the old country.' Then they get a shock when they find out we don't live like Americans."

Mrs. Kjellberg, who caters mostly to multinational and banking executives, says her business has "no limits." She is on call weekdays and weekends, early morning to early evening, not only finding housing but answering clients' questions, even telling them where to buy socks. At least one finder in Brussels and one in Paris have called it quits after finding out how much time the business required. Mrs. Kjellberg's only slow month is January, when everyone is either settled in or off skiing.

"I thought it was a lot of service for the money," says Donna Wilkins, who moved from a Chicago suburb to a Paris suburb last November when her husband was transferred by his agricultural equipment firm. "I saw nine houses in a week, and I could have lived in all but one of them. Our finder put us in her car and took us to the real estate agents and lined up three or four houses a day."

But Mrs. Wilkins knows from her friends that settling in isn't always so painless. Deciding to go it alone, one woman spent long hours on public transport, tracking down agents who would then send her off alone with a couple of addresses and no more guidance than "If you like it, come back and discuss price."

"It was a much slower process for her," Mrs. Wilkins says.

Generally, the executive being transferred is a man, but it is the wife who faces all the hassles. "The problems confronting the wife are myriad," Mr. Hickie admits.

One international company in Munich, eager to convince a group of wives that the German city would be a pleasant place to transfer, asked Dee Pattee, author of "Munich in Your Pocket," to guide the women around the show spots of the city. "They wanted me to tell the women how nice Munich is, but the women didn't want to see statues. They wanted to see houses." And so was born the informal **Newcomers Service** *(Church of the Ascension, Seybothstrasse 4, Munich 90; tel: 64 81 85.)*.

Apparently no finder service as such exists in Rome, but because the housing expensive and so tight, many em businesses have employed full-tim to find housing for their staffs.

Services in Europe range from volunteer groups like Frankfurt' Womens' Club through a more or still informal service like Mrs. P firm like the Merrill Lynch Reloc agement International Limited, about 500 families annually (by its parent firm in the United State of about 25,000 clients a year).

" 'Relocation' means somethin cans," explains Miss Tymowska, for Merrill Lynch in London bef her service in Paris three years a American word, not English."

All the finders interviewed re Americans make up between 50 cent of their clientele. British and J ecutives are next in number, foll sprinkling of Europeans and South

The predominance of American plained not only linguistically finders often launch their services ing overseas branches of Amer Finders primarily handle individua erally married men with school-a but they also mastermind comp from one European country to anot

But no matter what the nation *client, the finder's job is orientatio* town, a new country, a new way Mr. Hickie: "A lot of people get d ter such a move. A service such that depression in quickly and rather than letting it build on its ow crescendo when it is hard to get ove

International datebook

AUSTRIA

VIENNA, Staatsoper (tel: 5324/2655) — Sept. 6: "Salome" (R. Strauss). Sept. 8 and 11: "Der Liebestrank" (Donizetti). Sept. 9: "Der Fliegende Hollaender" (Wagner). Sept. 10: "Der Barbier von Sevilla" (Rossini). Sept. 12: "Don Giovanni" (Mozart).
●Akademietheater (tel: 5324/2658) — Sept. 7: "Clavigo" (Goethe). Sept. 9 and 12: "Der Leibgardist" (Molnar). Sept. 13: "Night and Day" (Stoppard).
●Konzerthaus, Grosser Saal — Sept. 11: New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Dvorak, Mahler).

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS, To Nov. 13: Flanders Festival (tel: 02/512.85.54). Includes: Sept. 8: Paris Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Mahler). Sept. 11: London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, Claudio Abbado conductor (Ravel, Debussy, Tchaikovsky). Sept. 12: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano, Lynn Harrell cello. Sept. 13: New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor (Dvorak, Beethoven).
●Theatre Royal de la Monnaie (tel: 02/218.12.01) — Sept. 12-13: "Ein Sommernachtstraum" (Mendelssohn/Ligeti/Neumeier). Hamburg Opera Ballet. Sept. 16-24: Ballet of the 20th Century.
●Palais des Beaux-Arts (tel: 512.04.03) — Sept. 11: King's Singers. Sept. 18-Nov. 18: Brueghel, exhibition.
GENT, To Oct. 12: Flanders Festival (tel: 091/25.77.80). Includes: Sept. 8: Hamburg Opera Ballet. Sept. 9: Paris Orchestra, Daniel Barenboim conductor (Franck, Saint-Saens). Sept. 10: London Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, Claudio Abbado conductor (Mozart, Berlioz). Sept. 11: Ballet Rambert. Sept. 13: Ballet of the 20th Century.

DENMARK

AARHUS, Sept. 6-14: Festival (tel: 12.24.12). Includes: Jutland Opera, Royal Danish Ballet, Aarhus Symphony Orchestra, tenor Nicolai Gedda.
COPENHAGEN, Montmartre (tel: 11.46.67) — Sept. 7: Commander Cody Band. Sept. 11-12: Tony Ellis Band.

ENGLAND

CHICHESTER, To Sept. 20: Chichester Festival Theatre Season (tel: 0243/78.13.12). Includes: Sept. 6, 8, 11 and 13: "Much Ado About Nothing" (Shakespeare). Sept. 9-13: "Old Heads & Young Hearts" (Boucicault).
ST. IVES, Sept. 11-21: Festival of Music and the Arts (tel: 073670/4545). Includes: classical, folk and jazz music, theater, poetry, lectures and exhibitions.
LONDON, Wigmore Hall (tel: 935.21.410 — Sept. 6, 10 and 13: Lindsay String Quartet (Haydn, Tippett, Dvorak, Brahms).
●Old Town Hall, Chelsea — Sept. 9-20: 51st Chelsea Antiques Fair (tel: 565.60.69).
●London Coliseum (tel: 836.31.61). English National Opera — Sept. 6, 9 and 12: "The Coronation of Poppea" (Monteverdi). Sept. 10 and 13: "Fidelio" (Beethoven). Sept. 11: "Count Ory" (Rossini).
●Sadler's Wells Theatre (tel: 837.16.72) — To Sept. 13: Marcel Marceau.
●Aldwych Theatre (tel: 836.64.04). Royal Shakespeare Company — Sept. 6 and 8-11: "Othello." Sept. 12-13: "Twelfth Night."
●ICA (tel: 930.36.47) — To Sept. 28: Roland Penrose, exhibition of drawings and paintings.
●Royal Academy of Arts (tel: 734.90.52) — Sept. 9-17: Burlington House Fine Art and Antique Dealer's Fair. Sept. 13-Oct. 19: Victor Pasmore, exhibition.
SOUTHAMPTON, Mayflower Park — Sept. 15-20: International Boat Show (tel: 0703/22348).
STRATFORD-UPON-AVON, Royal Shakespeare Theatre (tel: 0789/29.22.71) — Royal Shakespeare Company. RST — Sept. 6, 9, 10 and 11-13: "Hamlet." Sept. 8: "As You Like It." Sept. 11 and 13: "Romeo and Juliet." The Other Place — Sept. 6, 11 and 12: "The Fool" (Bond). Sept. 9 and 10: "Timon of Athens" (Shakespeare). Sept. 13: "The Maid's Tragedy", (Beaumont/Fletcher).
WINDSOR, Smith's Lawn, Windsor Great Park — Sept. 11-14: World Carriage Driving Championships (tel: 95/60633).

FINLAND

HELSINKI, To Sept. 13: Helsinki Festival (tel: 63.39.37). Includes: Sept. 6: Finnish Military Bands. Sept. 8: Alexis Weissenberg piano (Bach, Schumann, Chopin). Sept. 9: London Sinfonietta, Lothar Zagrosek conductor (Mozart, Schoenberg). Sept. 10: Vladimir Ashkenazy piano, Lynn Harrell cello (Schumann, Brahms). Sept. 12: French National Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor (Debussy, Sibelius, Ravel); Korean Court Musicians and Dance Group; Medici Quartet, Cristina Ortiz piano.
●Kunstmuseum Atheneum — To Sept. 21: "French Impressionism," paintings and graphics.

FRANCE

BESANCON, To Sept. 21: International Festival (tel: 80.73.26). Includes: Sept. 6-11: Lorraine Philharmonic Orchestra. Sept. 7: Melos Quartet (Mendelssohn, Ravel, Brahms); Warsaw National Philharmonic Orchestra and Choir. Sept. 8: La Grande Ecurie et la Chambre du Roy, Jean-Claude Malgoire conductor (Rameau, Bach).
LYON, Sept. 10-13: Festival des Marionnettes (tel: 7/862.90.13).
PARIS, To Sept. 24: Festival Estival de Paris (tel: 329.37.57 or 633.61.77). Includes: Sept. 6: Novalis Trio. Sept. 8: Paul Badura-Skoda piano (Mozart). Sept. 8-10: Perceval Ensemble. Sept. 11: La Grande Ecurie et La Chambre du Roy, Jean-Claude Malgoire conductor, Paul Badura-Skoda piano (Mozart). Sept. 12: Yuval Trio.
●Olympia (tel: 742.25.49) — Sept. 9-13: Peter Gabriel.
LE PUY, To Sept. 7: Festival de la Chaise-Dieu (tel: 71/00.01.16). Includes: Sept. 6: Philharmonia Hungarica, Thomas Hungar conductor, Jean-Philippe Collard piano (Ravel).
SCEAUX, L'Orangerie du Chateau — To Oct. 17: Festival (tel: 660.07.79). Includes: Sept. 13: Jean-Pierre Wallez violin, Jean-Patrice Brosse harpsichord (Bach).
VERSAILLES, Bassin de Neptune, Chateau de Versailles — Sept. 13-14 at 9: Firework Festival (tel: 950.36.22).

ITALY

MILAN, Teatro alla Scala (tel: 80.70.41) — Sept. 6-13: "Sinfonia in D" (Haydn/Kylian). "L'Apres-Midi d'un Faune" (Debussy/Robbins), "Pas de Deux" (Tchaikovsky/Balanchine), "Bolero" (Ravel/Bejart).
STRESA, Palazzo Dei Congressi (tel: 0323/31.095) — To Sept. 18: International Festival. Includes: Sept. 10: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor/piano (Mozart, Haydn). Sept. 11: Fernando Germani organ (Bach, Franck).

THE NETHERLANDS

AMSTERDAM, Concertgebouw (tel: 71.98.71) — Sept. 13: Netherlands Chamber Orchestra, Antoni Ros-Marba conductor, Alexis Weissenberg piano (Mozart, Haydn).

NORWAY

OSLO, Norwegian National Gallery (tel: 20.04.04) — To Oct. 12: "Thomas George" exhibition.

SCOTLAND

CARRBRIDGE, Inverness, Sept. 13-20: Ceilidh Week. (Tourist Information Centre, Carrbridge, Tel: 047/98.46.30).
LARGS, To Sept. 9: Viking Festival (tel: 67.37.65). Includes: Sept. 6 and 7: Viking Battle re-enactment.
PITLOCHRY, Festival Theatre (tel: 0796/2680) — Sept. 6: "Mr. Klebs and Rozalie" (de Obaldia). Sept. 7: Yfrah Neaman violin. Sept. 8: "The Importance of Being Earnest" (Wilde). Sept. 9-10: "Filumena" (de Filippo). Sept. 10: "Deadline" (Hutchison). Sept. 11: "Dinner With the Family" (Anouilh). Sept. 12: "The Unvarnished Truth" (Ryton).

SPAIN

BARCELONA, Teatro Romeo (tel: 317.71.89) — To Sept. 7: "Antoni y Cleopatra."
●Palau Meca, Montacada 19 — "Domenic Fita," sculptures.
MADRID, Real Coliseo de Don Carlos III — To Sept. 14: "El Lindo Don Diego" (tel: 896.15.52).
●Teatro Monumental, Plaza Anton Martin (tel: 227.12.14) — To Sept. 21: Russian Ballet.

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM, Drottningholms Court Theatre (tel: 759.04.06) — Sept. 6 and 8: "The Fisherman" (Kraus). Royal Opera, Ballet and Orchestra.

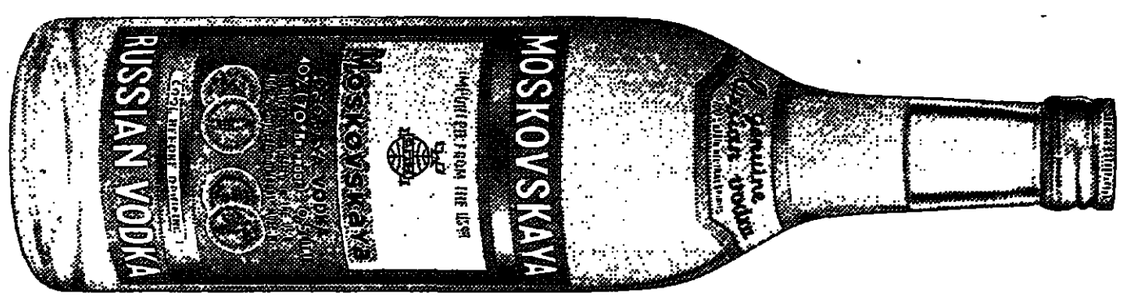
SWITZERLAND

ASCONA, To Oct. 13: Music Festival (tel: 093/35.55.44; telex: 79079). Includes: Sept. 9: Pierre Fournier viola, Jean Fonda piano. Sept. 11: Vienna Chamber Orchestra, Philippe Entremont conductor/piano (Mozart, Haydn). Sept. 16: Yuval Trio.
BASEL, Kunstmuseum (tel: 061/22.08.28) — To Sept. 14: "Casper Wolf," Romantic artist.
●Museum of Antiquities, St. Albangraben 5 — Through Sept.: "The Ludwig Collection."
●Wenkenhof, Riehen — To Sept. 14: "Sculpture in the 20th Century," exhibition.
GENEVA, Petit Palais, 2 Terrasse Saint-Victor — To Oct. 15: "Post-Impressionism," exhibition of 200 works of 1880-1910.
LUCERNE, To Sept. 9: International Music Festival (tel: 041/23.52.72). Includes: Sept. 6-7: London Royal Philharmonic Orchestra, Antal Dorati conductor, (Sept. 6: Henryk Szeryng violin), (Haydn, Brahms). Sept. 7: La Grande Ecurie et la Chambre du Roy, Jean-Claude Malgoire conductor, Sophie Boulin soprano (Campra, Rameau). Sept. 8-9: Warsaw National Philharmonic Orchestra and Chorus, Kazimierz Kord conductor (Chopin, Honegger, Bruckner).
●Museum of Fine Arts — To Sept. 9: "19th-century Polish Painting," exhibition.
●Central Library — To Sept. 9: "Siegfried Wagner Memorial Exhibition."
●Town Hall — To Sept. 7: "Polish Music," exhibition.
MONTREUX-VEVEY, To Oct. 9: Music Festival (tel: 021/61.33.87; telex: 24471). Includes: Sept. Quintet (Brahms, Schuman Vienna Chamber Orchest Entremont piano (Mozart). enna Chamber Orchestra, fenstein conductor. Herve flute (Mozart, Stamitz, H 10: Kuechl Quartet (Moz ven). Sept. 11: Kreuzbe Quartet (Hindemith, Beeth 13: Johann Strauss Ensemb enna Symphony Orchestra.
ZURICH, Musee Riet 202.45.28) — To Dec. 30 Culture of Northeast Ind tion.

WEST GERMA

BERLIN, Deutsche 341.44.49) — Sept. 6: Ne Ballet (Stravinsky/Balanch and 9: "Die Banditen." Se Entfuehrung aus dem Serai "Ariadne auf Naxos." Sept lio." Sept. 12: "Der Fliegen der."
●Philharmonie (tel: 26.92. 6-7: New York Philharmo tra, Zubin Mehta conducti Stravinsky, Brahms, Mahle Marilyn Horne. Sept. 11: harmonic Orchestra, Guise conductor, Maurizio Pol (Stravinsky).
●Akademie der Kue 391.10.31) — Sept. 7: "Tw ries of Music by Woman C Cathy Berberian.
●ICC, Saal 1 (tel: 30381) Cliff Richard.
●National Galerie — To Se ages of Human Beings in W exhibition.
BONN, Rheinisches Lan (tel: 0228/63.21.58) — T "Hans Peter Reuter," exhibi
COLOGNE, Museen der 221.23.97) — Through Sept. Warhol," photo exhibition.
FRANKFURT, Oper der S Buehnen — Sept. 6, 11 an dame Butterfly" (Puccini). and 13: "Capriccio" (R. Stra
●Hof des Historischen M Sept. 7: Marty Cook's I Sound Explosion (jazz).
●Amerika Haus (tel: 0611/7 To Sept. 26: "Photography hibition; "Ben Kaplowitz," P
HAMBURG, Staatsop 040/35.15.55) — Sept. Giovanni" (Mozart).
MUNICH, Galerie-Ven *28.50.05)* — Through Sept. 2 Palermo," exhibition.

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seph Beuys: Sham, Shaman or Medicine Man?

by David Galloway

JNN — When Andy Warhol and Jo-eph Beuys confronted each other for e first time in 1979, across the ele-ant paving of Hans Meyer's Duessel-rf, it was a moment reminiscent of ng of rival popes. The crowd tensed, en murmured its satisfaction as Beu-one of his rare, incandescent smiles. benediction for benediction, icked approval with his legendary

he 1960s, Warhol and Beuys have *Wunderkinder* of contemporary art, both the avant-garde and the mass arhol's polar-white hair and Beuys' elt hat have become familiar trade-d both men have won notoriety by o draw a line between their artistic public roles. Both are inveterate per-And despite the radical differences in k, it continuously poses questions function of art in our time.

's photographs of Beuys became the remarkable series of paintings exhib-r this year at the Schellmann and Gallery in Munich. It is only part of ing phenomenon of Warhol-in-Ger-ich includes portrait commissions by s, industrialists and socialites.

tly, Warhol joins the centenary cele-r the completion of the Cologne Ca-His four paintings of the architectural are exhibited in the Roman-German that lies in its shadow. Nearby, 40 of hots of famous faces are on view at s Ludwig Museum. In Duesseldorf his ographs compose an exhibition enti-mmertime" at the Ursus Presse Gal-re they are being shown for the first urope.

Warhol was polishing his credentials al ambassador from the New World ld, Beuys was consolidating his own ntic reputation with a definitive re-ve at the Guggenheim in New York. ibition closed in January, but it still deep partisanships in the art commun-am or shaman? Confidence man or man? Beuys' multiform work re-controversial today as when it was ibited; only the price tags have

rmany, Beuys is almost as celebrated egal battles as for his art. His most ajor lawsuit was against the Social nic Party, which appropriated his au-phical "Bathtub" (1960) as a beer-nd was ordered to pay damages of marks for the oversight. Feelings still h about Beuys' dismissal from the lorf Art Academy after nearly a dec-onflict, and about the alternative Free ional University he fought to establish. parliamentary candidate for the fledg-en Party, he repeatedly provokes the of whether he would, if elected, re-s hat before taking his seat. Even his dent enthusiasts find it hard to take atest candidacy with entire seriousness, s clear that his career as an artist is able from his idealistic political vision. d, his entire life is a plea against such tmentalizing of experience. The very ls with which he works are politically d; base, ordinary, determinedly nic, they best serve the process of trans-

formation that Beuys regards as the only viable function of art or politics. Only once has Beuys made use of a precious material, one encumbered with art history — in a happening when, anointed with honey and gold leaf, he attempted to explain pictures to a dead hare.

An ardent believer in the miracles concealed in the commonplace, he has made fat and felt his characteristic materials. Fat fascinates him because it expands and soaks into its surroundings; felt because it attracts and absorbs what surrounds it. They thus demonstrate the ideal of flux: "It is the transformation of substance that is my concern in art, rather than the traditional esthetic understanding of beautiful appearance."

Both materials also have a poignant autobiographical dimension. Shot down over Russia in World War II, Beuys was saved by Tartars who wrapped his body in fat and then in felt to help him regenerate heat.

The concern with transforming base materials has led critics to compare Beuys to the early alchemists — and to the shaman. The goal of that ongoing process is no less than a total spiritual change, the evolution of a new man. Thus Beuys creates objects which themselves alter with time; and he celebrates fat because as "inert chaos" it documents the limitless potential of matter.

Behind this fascination with process rests the classic Germanic fascination with death (and with Death and the Maiden). "We are living in a death zone," Beuys argues, but death and decay are also the necessary antecedents to rebirth.

Such remarks — as well as the artist's choices of material and subject — must be evaluated in terms of the materialistic complacency of modern Germany. Beuys' latter-day Expressionism has its parallel in the peculiarly stern, Nordic commitment of Germany's terrorists. Both recall the familiar rallying cry of the avant-garde: to destroy the decadent old consciousness in order to make way for the new.

At precisely this point, Beuys' politics raise historical gooseflesh. He himself has drawn the link between his fat pieces and the history of Auschwitz. The furnace that converted human flesh into soap fat was also a perverse instrument of transformation, and it was born of a new, "purified" vision of man. But to imply — even with irony — that this was some primal artistic manifestation; or that Beuys' fat can redeem that of the Holocaust; or that a transcendent vision is distilled from his particular cauldron is worse than nonsense. It is obscene.

Elsewhere, too, the politics goes astray. Beuys' arguments that every man is an artist are made with tender, provocative conviction. His insistence that all art is essentially political, that it must not be relegated to an inconsequential corner, is well-taken. But too often Beuys' gesture become polemical, propagandistic — modes that are surely hostile to art itself, even in his own iconoclastic definition.

But the very fact that the man in the felt hat continues to provoke such reassessments is a tribute to the seminal role he has played in the redefinition of art. Those who have had difficulty coming to terms with the seeming brutality of his large-scale objects may find a useful key in his drawings: 150 of them, executed between 1945 and 1979, are exhibited until the end of September at the Wissenschaftszentrum in Bonn-Bad Godesberg. (A complementary exhibition of 100 wooden panels with script composed for a London seminar is at Bonn's Kunstmuseum until Nov. 11.)

Flux is everywhere in the drawings — in smears of fat on felt, watercolor blots, crumbling leaves, and in Beuys' surprisingly delicate, wandering pencil line. Torn envelopes and faded newspapers taken from a shelf in his studio are reclaimed and given new life. There is much here of what Paul Klee termed "psychic improvisation," a kind of note-taking that mingles inner and outer reality.

"I ask questions," Beuys says of his drawings. "I put forms of language on paper, I also put forms of sensibility, intention and idea on paper, all in order to stimulate thought." This time round, the alchemy is irresistible.

A 294-page catalog of the exhibition is available for 22 marks from the Wissenschaftszentrum, Ahrstrasse 45, 5300 Bonn 2. In addition, an enlightening series of texts relating the drawings to Beuys' other works was prepared to accompany an exhibition in Bielefeld; it is available for 6 marks from the Kunsthalle Bielefeld, Postfach 181, 4800 Bielefeld 1. ■



Angelo Deuba

The Wunderkinder of contemporary art: Andy Warhol with his portrait of Joseph Beuys in Munich this year.

Can Zurich Make It?

by Souren Melikian

ZURICH — In the last two or three years, strenuous efforts have been made on various sides to build up Zurich as a major art market center. Right now, two events illustrate the effort. Enchanting to the visitor, they fail to convince the market analyst that Zurich can make it.

The first event is the Eighth Antique Dealers Fair at Kongresshaus. It has a charm of sorts. Furniture of a kind unknown in Paris or London is to be seen here. The *Wellenschraenken*, (literally, "wave cupboards") of the 18th century can be beautifully proportioned pieces of monumental appearance with powerful cornices and carved door panels. Unsuitable for small apartments, they are seldom worth more than 20,000-25,000 Swiss francs despite their frequently superb veneer. A fine specimen can be seen at Alice Sturzenegger's — its ball feet, alas, replaced in recent years.

Peasant furniture is the other predominant feature. Marriage cupboards from the German-speaking areas of the country have basic shapes with delightful naive polychrome landscapes in trompe l'oeil frames.

In the main, the objets d'art and paintings — of which very few are displayed — match the furniture. There is not much to be said for those that are supposed to be 18th-century — you get the fussy Neuchatel version of the French Louis XV type of bracket clock, and so on. A few peasant objects are pleasing, such as the shallow oval wooden dishes with trapezoidal flanges as opposite ends. I saw one being sold for 280 Swiss francs, about the right price.

Only one dealer made the effort to show items that would stand out anywhere. Walter Eichenberger, who deals in rare books from a faraway village, Beinwil am See, displays a splendid copy of one of the earliest German printed books, Hartmann Schedel's "Weltchronik" ("World History") printed in 1493 by Anton Koberger. Its 1809 woodcuts by Michael Wohlgemut and others make it one of the great books of the German Renaissance. In her masterly monograph on "Die schedelsche Weltchronik," Elizabeth Ruecker calls it the greatest book project in Duerer's time. A superb Venetian binding of the early 16th century done in the Arab style copied by early European book binders further enhances it. But at 64,000 Swiss francs, it is unlikely to be sold at such a fair.

The other event, to be credited to Sotheby Parke Bernet, is singularly more impressive. A selection of 19th- and 20th-century masters from the Andre Meyer Collection to be sold in New York on Oct. 22 is on view at the Hotel Baur au Lac until Sept. 8. It is a breathtaking experience to walk into the basement room through the quietly vulgar setting of a plush bourgeois hotel and be suddenly confronted with a handful of masterpieces of a rare order.

Ralph Dosch of Sotheby's Zurich office, who was not allowed to use the pink walls of the salon, displayed the works on light panels at eye level in the middle of the room — a simple and effective solution. Picasso's "La Rue des Bois" of 1908, halfway between the later Cezannes and the early Fauve landscapes of Andre Derain, is a key piece for understanding the emergence of Cubism and its unsuspected links, in its earliest stage, with late Impressionism. It is also incredibly beautiful with its shimmering light. Next is one of Picasso's masterly realist portraits and a study for the famous head of a one-eyed young boy now in Philadelphia.



The Nuremberg "Weltchronik," 1493.

Further on, one stumbles upon what I believe is Renoir's greatest portrait, "The Little Gypsy," which is neither mushy nor falsely subtle like so many of his cafe-society portraits, but intensely poetical in throbbing brushstrokes of green and mauve. It is the very opposite of Degas' oil portrait of Mary Cassatt — an uncompromising study of a seated woman, ugly, intelligent, dreamily resigned, her downcast eyes looking into the emptiness.

And it goes on: two Van Goghs not quite in the same league; an unforgettable Corot landscape, badly varnished as so often happens in the United States; and even an early Rembrandt portrait that reportedly has the blessings of all the authorities but fails to inspire enthusiasm.

However, the finest preview is not sufficient to turn Zurich into an important art-market center. Significantly, the auctions held so far by Sotheby's have focused on gems, jewelry, antique silver, gold objects of virtu — the closest the art market gets to commodities — or Swiss art, which few people want outside Switzerland. Even more telling is Spink's recent decision to close down its Zurich branch, where Isidore Kahane sold top Asian sculpture. Kahane, known the world over to collecting millionaires and institutions, could have sold it just as well from New York, as he did for years, remarkably few being bought by the Swiss.

In the gallery bought up by the Koller group, top Asian sculpture has now given way to Asian curios — late, heavily gilt bronzes from Nepal and elsewhere, some Peking carved lacquer wares, Chinese porcelain and a good selection of 18th-century European porcelain. The director, Antoinette Koller, has 20 years of experience as vice president of the Koller auction group and is a first-class businesswoman. If she believes this is the right stuff for Zurich, she is likely to be right.

Even though they would vehemently deny it, Sotheby's, Spink's and Koller seem to have independently reached the conclusion that Zurich is not a second Paris, let alone another London. ■

ne Hillier Collection of Japanese Prints at the British Museum

DON — Jack Hillier, one the world's foremost au-s on the Japanese wood-nint, spent more than 30 amassing more than 600 nd albums illustrated with rints. Last year, he gave his n to the British Museum, the museum's holding — was already impressive in e art — one of the most hensive outside Japan.

lebration, the Department ital Antiquities has mount-xhibition of 150 of the fin-ns ("Japanese Prints: 300 f Albums and Books," to with an illustrated catalog Hillier and the Keeper of artment, Lawrence Smith.

development of illustrated n Japan more or less coin-with the period of total n imposed by the Toku-lers. In 1639, as a result of mabara peasant rising (in oreigners were suspected to d a hand), all foreigners ld to leave Japan. Four efore, an edict was passed ng Japanese from leaving try and preventing the re-those already abroad.

e same time, the building seagoing craft larger than boats or inter-island ferries bidden. The resulting isola-sted for more than 200 o the Hillier prints form a record of an entirely ociety.

rtistic interest of the exhi-that designing prints for ustration was not confined one school of Japanese art-l were challenged by the requirements — prints in re made in two separate rdered sections, while al-nts had to negotiate one or lds. Artists used many in-methods to overcome roblems, each within the ions of his own style, so se illustrated books form a f Japanese art after 1630.

ese artists could be broad-ed into two groups: The duced images made up of rk outlines that were then ith color, a technique that partly from traditional painting manuals and from *Yamatoe*, literally se pictures" based on pop-orial conventions.

econd group had a more yle, of overlapping color without outline. This was lly a brush technique g from the scholarly tradi-combining calligraphy — with the brush — and At their best, block succeeded so well in imi-tis brush style that at first is difficult to distinguish a m original painting.

this broad division were ariations of technique. A example is the print of a a Daikon" (a giant radish) yoto painter Tokinobu, an image from "A Selection of Colored Drawings," published in 1767. This image was basically a wood-block print, with additions — brush-painting a stencil; atomizing color by blowing it on to the paper (a forerunner of the contemporary airbrush technique), and scattering mica dust on the wet surfaces, to give the print the required mysterious sheen.

The subject matter highlights another aspect of the prints: One must read between the lines when viewing them. An 18th-century Japanese would recognize both beast and vegetable as symbols of *Daikoku*, one of the *Shichi Fukujin*, the Seven Bringers of Good Fortune.

Indeed, natural historical imagery symbolizing religious and social beliefs is one of the main areas of Japanese printmaking. Others are landscape (Mount Fuji inevitably predominates, from Moronobu in 1690, through Hokusai's famous "Fuji from the Sea," where the sacred mountain is seen through the crest of a breaking wave, to Koshiro Onchi's near-abstract print of 1946); legend; the lives of courtesans and court beauties, and the actors of the Kabuki theater.

Most of these prints show people at work and play. Considering that Tokugawa Japan was a closed society and that they give an extremely accurate and full account of life in that era, one is astonished how unchanged by time, place and situation is the human condition.

In this exhibition are fashion books — Sukenobu's Kimono pattern book of 1716 and Toyokuni's two-volume "Picture Book of Fashion" (1880), which portrays polite society from Imperial ladies-in-waiting to yeoman farmers' wives, the jet set and the demimondaines; a gaggle of maidservants on their night off (again by Sukenobu in his two-volume "Critical Study of One Hundred Women"); a group of children making a snow-lion; Utamaro's "Women playing the Shell Game," the 1790 equivalent of backgammon or bridge; two street traders fighting for the best pitch from a book of native scenes by Koryusai (fl. 1766-88), working here in the *kano* or cursive manner of drawing; a woman and her child talking with a door-to-door salesman from Minko's "Tradesmen and Craftsmen in Colored Pictures" (1770).

Two images, for which there are no contemporary equivalents but which summarize the culture of 17th- and 18th-century Japan are Sugimura's "Japan Mirrored in Elegant Pictures" (1684), portraying a townsman of some importance, accompanied by dancing girls and musicians out in the country admiring a waterfall. The other, from 1798, shows a court lady on New Year's Day ecstatically contemplating a blossoming plum tree. Both imply an awareness of nature that we in the West have lost.

— *Max Wykes-Joyce*



Courtesy of the British Museum

Detail of Tetsuzan's "Ducks in a Stream," from "The Album of the Fabulous Bird," 1806, now in London.

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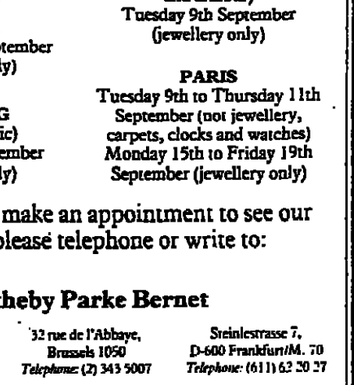
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An Homage to William Faulkner

by Susie James

OXFORD, Miss. — The mule tracks leading into William Faulkner's town are asphalt now, and fast-food places litter the approaches. The 2,500 people who used to make up the population have become 13,000: farmers, university scholars, workers in the oven factory and the pressed-wood plant and other new enterprises.

There is even a William Faulkner industry. Already they've made two movies here from his novels, and two more are in the works. And the scholars keep coming. A few days ago, a special convocation of Faulkner experts from all over the world was held in Oxford, and the streets were full of foreign faces.

It seems a long way back to the 1940s, when Oxford was a sleepy hill town with verbena, magnolias, oaks, wooden frame houses and mule-drawn wagons shoulder to shoulder with the cars and pickup trucks in the courthouse square on Saturdays.

Howard Duvall Jr. grew up here in the 1940s. He remembers best the stillness of the summer night: "The only thing I could hear," he says, "was the thump-thump-thump of the motor at the ice plant" down the hill behind the cotton gin. Children invented their own games then and looked forward to Saturday matinees at the Lyric Theater.

Today, it's as if the cotton gins never were, though the warehouse has been turned into a successful, atmospheric restaurant decorated with objects from its agricultural past. The Lyric, which in its heyday brought live movie stars such as Gene Autry to town, is a gutted brick shell bearing a "For Sale" sign.

There were other things to do in town on Saturdays if you were in Jill Faulkner's circle of friends. You might go to a matinee, but you would be more likely to attend a tea party. The grown-ups, led by Jill's father, the novelist, chaperoned these formal parties at her grandmother Marian Oldham's elegant old house on South Lamar Avenue, where the telephone company is now. At that, the tea parties were a holdover from a bygone era.

Dean Faulkner Wells, the writer's niece, recalls one party when she was in the fourth grade. She wore a hand-me-down from her cousin, a dress with a black velvet bodice and a plaid ankle-length skirt. Chairs lined the walls of the parlor. Mary Jenkins, Mrs. Oldham's nurse, poured tea from softly shining tea service at one end of a massive oak table. Faulkner passed the white dance cards.

"The first time I realized I had to make a social decision came during this tea party," Wells says. As she sits on the porch of Rowan Oak, the antebellum house at the edge of Bailey's Woods that her uncle bought in 1930, she thinks about the time she was a guest there.

"Miss Jenkins said to me, 'lemon or cream?' " Not wanting to say the wrong thing, I finally replied 'both.' She glanced at me, but went ahead and poured. Pappy was behind me in line. That's what the children called Faulkner. When Miss Jenkins asked him which he preferred, he said 'both' as calmly as you please. Neither of them smiled. I felt immense relief. Pappy sat down beside me and we stared at the mess in our delicate china cups and tried to drink some of it."

Across town, an old, skinny man in a battered gray hat and a softly wrinkled gray suit and baggy trousers leans on his walking cane and squints through the rusted wire fence encircling the Lafayette County courthouse in



Faulkner and wife at Rowan Oak.

the middle of the Oxford town square. Three green benches are stacked under a pile of building materials from the renovation of the courthouse that was originally built to replace the one Yankee Gen. Whiskey Smith burned in 1863. The renovation means the man and his friends can't sit down and spit tobacco, talk, read the newspaper or play checkers.

The county government is spending $1.2 million to gloss over the courthouse's infirmities. In the spring, when the work is complete, a movie company from California will come for six weeks to film William Faulkner's "Light in August." In 1978 "Barn Burning" was filmed here, and the next year "The Bear" was made, and someone is talking about filming "A Rose for Emily." Townspeople are beginning to feel that the town is the only suitable location for filming Faulkner's work.

Two weeks ago, a group of scholars and visitors sat in metallic blue chairs on the Rowan Oak lawn where Faulkner once played croquet. Dorothy Lee Crosby, a New Orleans philanthropist, was being honored for giving $300,000 to renovate the place, now a museum. The walls are cream-colored, but townspeople, those who dared venture onto grounds when Faulkner was alive, remember the house as being stark white with green shutters. Today, the shutters look almost too green with that lavish exterior.

Through the sweltering afternoon, those who had come here fom the special program heard yet more about Faulkner. They came from all over the country and as far away as Japan, where Faulkner is very strong.

Wells has written a book, a nostalgic rendering of her happy times at Rowan Oak. It recounts Pappy's ghost stories, told to the children on the porch in the dark. It will be published this fall by Yoknapatawpha Press, an Oxford-based company owned by Lawrence Wells, who married Dean in 1972.

"Jill was three years older than me. Victoria Black was a year younger. She was Pappy's stepdaughter's child, and she stayed at Rowan Oak a lot when we were growing up. Pappy would always have costume parties in the summer for Jill and hay rides in the fall, and Vicki and I got to go along despite the fact that we were younger and such nuisances. Pappy made her take us to movies on Saturday afternoons.

"Pappy gave Jill a horse-drawn cart and we rode all over town in it, then when we'd come to a little hill Jill would make us get out so the load wouldn't be so heavy for Pat the horse. She was getting revenge for having to take us everywhere with her. She also got even by scaring us to death, telling ghost stories."

Just a few blocks from where the scholarly lawn party was held, Lillie Hutton, sitting on the front porch of her white frame house on South 11th Street, powders her face to get ready for her 90th birthday party. Hutton has lived there since she and her late husband built it in 1923. Her birthday was really July 17, but she put the party off so more people, including her granddaughter, actress-model Lauren Hutton, could come. Hutton is gray-haired but feisty and alert. She is a country woman from Fudgetown, a nearby community.

"No," she says, sharply. "I never met the man. People had told me William Faulkner would not speak to you. I decided to test that one day when I was walking down South 11th Street, and he was walking down toward me. I said hello but he didn't speak. It was just like I had been told. He just bit down on that pipe of his and just kept right on walking." ■

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Peter Gabriel: The Loner Goes on Tour

by Michael Zwerin

PARIS — At 32, Peter Gabriel is a loner, a man who would have been called "inner-directed" in the 1950s, the kind of person who could leave a project he'd been building for nine years just when it was showing signs of enormous success — because it was time to move on.

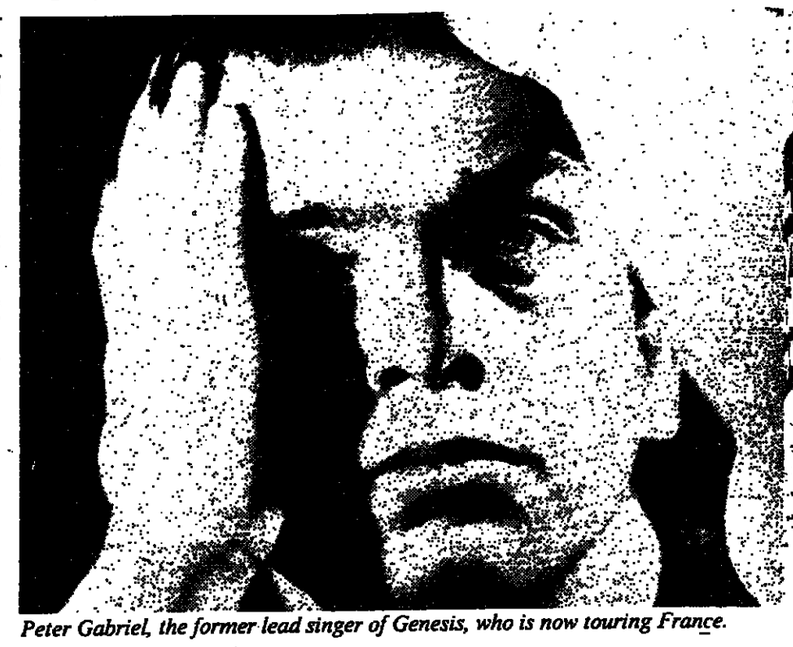
In 1966, Gabriel, Tony Banks, Mike Rutherford and Anthony Phillips — four students at the posh English public school Charterhouse — formed a songwriters' collective that became the rock group Genesis. Gabriel was the front man, its focal point and lead singer. He set the group's stage personality, wore a fox head, bat wings, battle regalia and dressed like a New York street punk with short hair before it was fashionable. Most fans assumed that he was the leader and wrote the songs.

Genesis' 1975 epic "concept" album "The Lamb Lies Down on Broadway" was universally well received and sold 500,000 albums. But then Gabriel announced he was leaving (the group has continued to prosper without him).

"I wanted a family life," he said. I didn't like what I was becoming. The very nature of a large, successful operation is restricting. It becomes inflexible. It's easy to become isolated. You tend to move in the direction expected of you. And it's always been the unexpected that excites me."

He retired to a run-down country manor house with a neglected garden near Bath. He taught himself how to play piano. He wrote some songs. He spent "quite a lot of time making babies."

There have been three albums on his own since, all simply titled "Peter Gabriel" because he considers them "like a magazine that people buy not for the headline but for the picture on the cover." He also wanted to protest the recording industry practice of "trying to market each new product from their tin gods as being remarkably new, different and exciting, when in actual fact it's usually just a rerun of the same old stuff."



Peter Gabriel, the former lead singer of Genesis, who is now touring France.

Only three albums in five years, and none of them gold. Many say Gabriel could be as important as David Bowie. His answer? "I have all the comfort I need. I got rid of a lot of that drive to be bigger than the Beatles or to sell more records than Elvis when I was with Genesis. At the age of 30, my family became every bit as important to me as my career."

"Peter Gabriel III," released last spring, is art rock in the best sense of the term. There is a sense of urgency about it and it deals with important subjects and emotions. Superficially pleasant, it has more content than appears the surface.

One track, called "The Intruder," is about intrusions on several levels. "I have a belief that in some ways a victim is guilty as well as the assailant," he said. "We are excellent casting directors and writers of our own psychological dramas, and we choose to surround ourselves with people who will perhaps produce a certain set of reactions that something within us needs."

He wrote "Family Snapshot" after reading "An Assassin's Diary" by Arthur Bremmer, who shot George Wallace. It plays on the two meanings of "shot" to show Bremmer wanted to be noticed: "The streets are lined with camera crews/Everywhere he goes he's news...I'm shooting into the light..."

"Biko" is about Steve Biko, the black South African activist who died under mysterio stances while in police utilizes synthesized rhythms and scales to cate a hot, droning h All three Peter Gabr have bizarre, distorted, er photos of him. Ask eschews "straight" portu swered: "I'm just doin tate my mother."

Peter Gabriel will p Olympia in Paris, Sept. tours France through Oc

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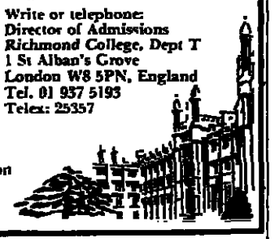
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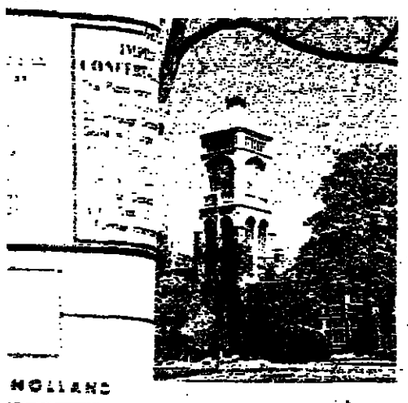
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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 13 Saturday-Sunday, September 6-7, 1980 **

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

...g Reported to Lead U.S. in Exports

...ORK, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — Boeing, the aircraft manufacturer, ...e largest exporter among U.S. companies, with export sales of ...n last year, Fortune magazine said yesterday.
...st directory of the nation's 50 largest exporters, Fortune said ...ked first both in sales volume and in the proportion of total ...ed to export, at 48.8 percent.
...was followed in volume by General Electric, Caterpillar Trac... ...nnell Douglas and Du Pont.

...o Agrees to $22-Million Settlement

...NGTON, Sept. 5 (AP) — Tenneco has agreed to forego future ...ases and make refunds to customers as part of a $22.2-million ... of federal gasoline-pricing violations, the Energy Department ...day.
...artment charged that Tenneco understated its base-period ...lay, 1973, and by doing so hiked gasoline prices more than ...m August, 1973, through February, 1980.

..., Union Report North Sea Oil Finds

...ORK, Sept. 5 (AP) — Texaco and Union Oil of California ...reported discoveries of oil in the North Sea.
...the third-largest U.S. oil company, said in White Plains, N.Y., ...sts of its discovery, the first in the West German sector of the ... since the mid-1960s, resulted in a flow of about 3,000 barrels ...he 9,676-foot-deep well was drilled by Texaco's subsidiary, ...Texaco.
...the No. 15 U.S. oil company, said in Los Angeles that its ... of the Netherlands made its fourth oil discovery in the Dutch ...the North Sea. Union said the well, in water 79 feet deep, ...041 barrels a day of a heavy crude.

...Companies Win Soviet Plant Contract

... Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — A consortium of French firms that includes ...ulenc, France's biggest chemical group, has won a Soviet con... ...h $200 million for the construction of a plant making methio... ...minal feed additive, it was announced today.
...nt will be be built by Speichim, a chemical engineering compa... ...peration with Techmashimport of the Soviet Union. It will use ...y developed by Rhone-Poulenc as well as by Produits Chi... ...gine Kuhlmann, a member of the Pechiney Ugine Kuhlmann ...d by Speichim.

...agenwerk to Be on Amsterdam Bourse

...RDAM, Sept. 5 (Reuters) — Volkswagenwerk shares will be ...d onto the Amsterdam Bourse beginning Oct. 8, the company ... introduction will be managed by a Dutch banking syndicate ...emene Bank Nederland, in cooperation with Dresdner Bank.

...Airways Reports 2d-Quarter Loss

...ND, Calif., Sept. 5 (UPI) — World Airways, the Oakland... ...line company known for low-fare offers, yesterday reported a ...5 million for the second quarter of 1980, compared with a net ... $600,000 for the same period last year.
... first six months of this year, the company reported a loss of ...lion, compared with a net income of $10.1 million for the same ... period in 1979.
...my officials attributed the loss during the last quarter to heavy ...osts in resuming transcontinental service following a strike, and ...guration in June of daily flights from Baltimore to London via

Tops Banks In U.S. Lift Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (UPI) — The cost of borrowing money went up today for business and home buyers as several major banks raised their prime rate to 12 percent and a major West Coast bank boosted its rate for home loans in response to apparent tightening on bank reserves by the Fed.

Citibank, ranked second in the nation, raised its prime lending rate to 12 percent from 11½ percent and was followed by Bank of America, the nation's largest. No. 3 Chase Manhattan and major banks troughout the country.

At the same time Security Pacific Bank of Los Angeles signaled a potential round of increases in mortgage rates, raising its rate for new conventional fixed rate loans with 20 percent down to 13¾ percent from 13½ percent.

Economists and housing officials have expressed concern that any sharp rise in mortgage rates could halt the fragile recovery in the housing market.

"The Fed apparently has decided to tighten up on bank reserves in response to the August bulge in the money supply," David Jones, economist for Aubrey G. Lanston & Co., said.

"The ripple effect is showing up in the key mortgage area and we could see even further increases in rates for home buyers," he said.

Mr. Jones noted that the growth in the basic money supply known as M1-A, which consists of cash and checking accounts available for immediate spending, has been at a 12.4 percent annual rate so far in the third quarter.

"The Fed's target is 7 percent and it has said that when money growth is too high it will clamp down."

The move by the banks came even as the Fed moved today to drain reserves from the banking system after indicating earlier this week that it might be holding the line at 10 percent for the federal funds.

Another factor undoubtedly influencing the Fed's behavior, Mr. Jones said, is the "unbelievably high" rate of inflation.

Fast Lanes Beyond Wall Street

GENEVA, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — Investors who find Wall Street has its limits are now discovering that the action is widening in the securities markets of Tokyo, Geneva, Amsterdam, Hong Kong and other places.

Although the U.S. securities market remains by far the world's largest, others have grown more rapidly in the past 10 years. Now the market value of non-U.S. securities just about equals the approximate $1-trillion value of U.S. stocks.

From the end of 1969 to the end of July, 1980, the big winner was the Hong Kong market: Its share prices rose by 644.7 percent, against a gain of only 16.3 percent for U.S. securities in the same period. Singapore was second to Hong Kong, gaining 370.6 percent. Average share prices in Canada and Japan more than doubled.

Over that period, in fact, nine major world exchanges outstripped the U.S. market, even measured in foreign currencies without adjustment for the dollar's long-term depreciation.

Of course, other markets are no more riskless than the U.S. arena. Before the Hong Kong index rocketed up 66 percent recently, it had taken a first-quarter dive of 24 percent. Now, a report by New York's Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc., advises clients to cut their holdings in foreign markets and gamble in casinos instead.

Unstable, Risky

It's easy — for outsiders especially — to get burned in such markets. Prices have little relation to the economic and political factors that influence trading on Wall Street. Splashy corporate takeovers and a local real estate boom have created the Hong Kong market's remarkable ascent. In Australia, where share values have nearly doubled since early 1978, mining and energy exploitation have far outweighed inflation fears in the minds of speculators.

The notion that stock markets other than Wall Street are too small to pursue has kept some individual U.S. investors away. In 1967, the U.S. market accounted for 70 percent of the world's share values, but in the past few years the share has dwindled to about 50 percent, according to Capital International, a subsidiary of Capital Group of Los Angeles, manager of about $10 billion in investment assets.

The biggest markets outside the U.S. are Japan, $295 billion in share values; Britain, $179 billion; Canada, $120 billion; Germany, $81 billion, and France, $55 billion. The Hong Kong market recently was valued at $31 billion.

Nilly Sikorsky, a director of Capital International, found that turnover in these markets typically amounts to 18 to 23 percent of outstanding shares a year, right in line with U.S. volume. In Japan, as much as 50 percent of the outstanding shares sometimes changes hands in a year.

The worst performer among the markets as measured by the firm was the Spanish, which lost nearly half its value from 1969 to the end of July. Italy's lost about a quarter of its value.

Capital International's figures are incomplete. Because of statistical complexities, they exclude South African gold shares and ignore markets in countries that discourage or have not attracted much investment from outsiders.

In some cases, however, such markets are growing. Mexico, for example, whose market Capital International has not tracked, has $12 billion in stocks.

Jobless Rate Down In U.S.; Prices Rise

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Unemployment in the United States dipped to 7.6 percent in August, but inflation at the wholesale level clipped along at an annual rate of more than 20 percent, the government reported today.

The jobless rate, which peaked at 7.8 percent in July, fell 0.2 percent last month, the Labor Department said. The number of people without jobs declined by 188,000 to 8 million, while those working held steady at 97 million.

In a separate report, the Labor Department said its Producer Price Index rose a seasonally adjusted 1.5 percent in August, only a slight improvement from July's 1.7 percent increase — the largest in almost six years.

Should wholesale prices continue rising at this pace, they will be up 20.2 percent by next August.

Commissioner Janet Norwood of the Bureau of Labor Statistics said the unemployment numbers showed "the deterioration in the labor market has clearly stopped."

As for the inflation figures, she said, a sharp 4.4 percent rise in food prices — brought on in part by drought and heat wave — was the principal culprit.

Private economists were at odds on what the unemployment and inflation figures mean.

Michael Evans, head of a consulting firm in Washington, said the unemployment rate gave "a very clear signal that people are being called back to work and the recession is just about over."

But Lawrence Chimerine, chief economist for Chase Econometrics in Philadelphia, and New York economist Alan Greenspan, who advises Ronald Reagan, were skeptical.

Both said unemployment probably will jump again shortly and peak around 8.5 percent late this year or early next.

All three economists agreed inflation is here to stay and probably will run at a double-digit pace through 1981.

The large increases in producer prices in July and August were in marked contrast to previous months. In June, wholesale prices rose a modest 0.8 percent. In May, they did not go up at all.

The Producer Price Index now stands at 249, meaning goods that cost $100 at the wholesale level 13 years ago sell for $249.

Almost two-thirds of the increase in producer prices last month was caused by a 4.4 percent jump in food prices — the second straight month they have shot up.

Energy prices, which declined 0.6 percent in both June and July, edged up 0.2 percent in last month.

The department said prices for other goods increased only 0.7 percent in August, down from July's 1.1 percent rise.

N.Y. Stocks Close Down; Volume Dips

From Agency Dispatches

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 — Prices were lower at the close of the New York Stock Exchange today as interest rates and inflation rose. Trading was light.

The Dow Jones industrial average, a 4.35-point loser yesterday, was off 7.85 points to 940.95 at the close. It had climbed more than 22 points in the three sessions before yesterday's.

Declines led advances by about an 8-to-6 margin among the 1,902 traded. The volume was 38 million shares compared with 59 million yesterday.

The government's report that wholesale prices rose 1.5 percent in August after a 1.7 percent jump in July also caused some selling.

Communications Satellite Corp. was active and higher in trading that included a block of 165,100 shares at 38 ½.

Precious metals and related issues attracted attention. Among them were Campbell Red Lake, Dome Mines, ASA Ltd. and Homestake Mining.

Outlet Co. won support. The company earlier this week revealed it has information that several people are interested in buying one or more of its retail stores.

After the close the Federal Reserve reported that the nation's basic money supply, the M-1A, rose to a seasonally adjusted average of $379.3 billion in the week that ended Aug. 27 from $378.8 billion the previous week.

The broader money supply, the M-1B, increased to an average of $401.4 in the week from $400.9 billion a week ago.

In other news, McDermott Inc. said that as a result of an order from a federal district court in Chicago it has changed the expiration date of its amended offer for up to 6.3 million shares of Pullman at $43.50 each. The offer is now scheduled to expire at midnight New York time on Sept 26. The offer had been scheduled to expire Sept 12.

Analysts See Slide in Steels, Chemicals

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — When stocks advance despite deterioration in the short-term business outlook, analysts like to believe investors are "looking over the valley" to the next recovery cycle. That seems to apply most to stocks of basic industries, usually companies most sensitive to changes in business conditions.

The "over-the-valley" theory appears to be in for a test. For two basic industries, steels and chemicals, the valley suddenly begins to look broader than it did a month ago, at least to some leading followers of the stocks.

Peter Marcus, of Paine Webber Mitchell Hutchins, a strong proponent of the long-term investment case for steels, told clients this week that integrated U.S. steel companies "are experiencing the most severe profit squeeze since the 1930s." While he is still recommending steels in the long term, "the risk-reward ratio on a six-month basis no longer seems especially favorable," he said.

At Oppenheimer & Co., chemical analysts Emily Plishner and Richard Derbes, while still recommending a number of stocks, this week reduced third-quarter and full-year 1980 and 1981 earnings estimates. "We've begun to question whether all chemical companies will be able to recover in 1981 as fully as we had been expecting," they reported.

Similarly, Leonard Bogner, of Bache Halsey Stuart Shields, who has been more cautious than most toward the chemicals, yesterday cut a number of his estimates and believes "further downward revisions of 1980 estimates" are in store.

'Losses Inevitable'

Mr. Marcus said that "sizable losses in their steel businesses seem almost inevitable for most major U.S. steel mills" in the current quarter, with prospects for the fourth quarter "not promising at the moment." While he expects profits to rise in 1981, "results will still lag well below 1979's mediocre level." If the economy is strong, he expects sharper increases in 1982 and "a steel-shortage-related earnings explosion could begin in 1983."

He estimates the typical integrated steel producer could lose $25 a ton on steel shipped in this quarter. In June, Mr. Marcus said, operating rates had dropped to 59 percent from above 90 percent a year earlier, while pretax costs were up 27 percent. Moreover, carbon-steel prices have eroded.

"We estimate the typical average price discount below list price for the major steel mills is about $15 a ton, the largest price discount that has prevailed since World War II," Mr. Marcus said.

Among the major companies, Mr. Marcus expects only Armco to avert losses in this year's second half. His full-year, per-share estimates: U.S. Steel, $2.53 vs. 1979 losses equal to $3.41 a share; Bethlehem, $1.48 vs. $6.31 last year; LTV, $1.52 vs. $3.62, fully diluted; National, $4.81 vs. $6.56 (National reported a $5.02-per-share profit from the sale of a coal property in this year's first quarter); Republic, 52 cents vs. $7.49; Armco, $4.30 vs. $4.82, and Inland, a loss equal to 19 cents a share vs. a 1979 net of $6.27.

Mr. Marcus' long-term favorites are Republic, Bethlehem, National and Inland. He adds that Armco also "has much appeal."

Tough Third Quarter

In chemicals, Oppenheimer analysts are still recommending Dow Chemical, International Minerals, Nalco, Olin, PPG, Stauffer, Union Carbide and Williams Cos. They expect third-quarter comparisons to be the toughest and look for drops of 40 percent for Celanese, 50 percent for Du Pont and 80 percent for Monsanto in the quarter.

Some of their major 1980 estimate reductions: Allied Chemical to $7.50 from $8.50 earlier; American Cyanamid to $3.15 from $3.30; Celanese to $7 from $7.80; Diamond Shamrock to $3.55 from $4; Dow to $3.90 from $4.50; Du Pont to $4.70 from $5.50; Monsanto to $7 from $8.65, and PPG to $5.25 from $5.50-$5.60. Rohm & Haas was raised to $6.75 from $6.25 and Williams Cos. to $4.90 from $3.60.

Bache's Mr. Bogner expects chemical earnings generally to fall 15 percent to 20 percent this year, with third-quarter net off 40 to 50 percent for some. After this quarter, Mr. Bogner believes chemical companies may still face three more quarters of negative year-to-year comparisons.

"Earnings will be up 10 percent to 15 percent next year but would still be below the 1979 level," he said.

He continues to advise selectivity, with emphasis on companies with energy operations or specialized products, including Allied Chemical, Diamond Shamrock, Witco, Ethyl, Stauffer, Great Lakes Chemical and Products Research. He is advising sale of multinationals with commodity-type products.

With the latest revisions, his 1980-estimates include: Air Products, $4.05; Akzona, 70 cents; Allied Chemical, $8; American Cyanamid, $3.10; Celanese, $6.85; Diamond Shamrock, $3.70; Dow, $3.75; Du Pont, $4.60; Hercules, $2.50; Monsanto, $6.85; Stauffer, $3.25, and Union Carbide, $9.30.

U.S. Car Sales Down 22%; Imports Share Drops 1.7%

From Agency Dispatches

DETROIT, Sept. 5 — Car sales in the United States declined 22 percent in August from a year ago. Imported makes registered a surprising drop in sales for the month.

Sales by domestic automakers in August were slightly better than had been expected, although their sales continued at the lowest rate in nearly two decades.

At least one U.S. executive found signs of encouragement in the new figures: "We still aren't looking for an overnight recovery," said Ford vice president Bennett Bidwell, "but the corner has been turned."

Dealers of domestic and foreign makes retailed nearly 682,500 units in August, down from about 906,600 units a year ago. Sales of U.S.-built units declined nearly 28 percent in the month, to 484,070 units from the August, 1979, total of 697,025 units. (Because there was one less selling day in August this year than last, percentages are calculated on a daily selling rate.)

Ford's August sales fell 38 percent from 157,836 a year ago to 93,544; General Motors' retails declined 24 percent from 434,231 to 316,142, and Chrysler sales were off 37 percent from 83,509 to 50,344. Chrysler, however, got 10.3 percent of the market for domestic makes, only the second time this year it has exceeded 10 percent for an entire month.

30-Percent Mark

Foreign automakers made an extremely strong showing in July, registering a record share of the market and, because August is traditionally a very strong selling month for import makes, it had been widely expected that the strong sales would continue through August. Some observers figured import makers would exceed 30 percent of the total market for the first time.

Instead, a Wall Street Journal survey of leading importers showed that import sales declined 1.7 percent to an estimated 198,400 units from 209,600 units in August, 1979. The importers' share of the U.S. market declined a bit to slightly more than 29 percent from the nearly 30 percent share in July.

Analysts attributed the decline to a shortage of the smallest, most fuel-efficient import models and to sharp price increases that major importers posted in late July. Toyota, the leading importer, reported a 2.5-percent decline in August and Nissan, the Datsun importer in second place, said its sales fell 7.5 percent.

Separately, U.S. automakers said they will have two car plants and one van-making plant closed next week, as well as a GM plant that makes heavy- and medium-duty trucks.

A GM van plant will be closed because of a parts shortage, idling 1,300 workers and Chrysler said that Detroit facility, which builds full-sized cars, will remain closed for two additional weeks.

French Payments Gap Narrows in 2d Quarter

PARIS, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — France recorded a current account deficit of 3.803 billion francs ($915 million) in the second quarter of this year, sharply down from a shortfall of 12.390 billion francs in the first three months, the Economics Ministry report today.

The second quarter deficit compares with a surplus of 5.959 billion francs in the same period last year. For all of 1979, France had a surplus of 4.913 billion francs. The ministry said the narrowing of the deficit was due to an improvement in foreign trade transactions, especially in the agro-food sector, and in services.

...ller Says World Economy Threatened

...From Agency Dispatches

...YORK, Sept. 5 — U.S. ... Secretary William Miller ... yesterday that the world's ... is in a "critically difficult ...easily as dangerous as any ...orld War II and called for ...ed U.S. commitment to the ...ional Monetary Fund and ...d Bank.
... speech to the Economic ... New York, Mr. Miller said ... difficult times such as we ...riencing now, there is al... ... temptation to retrench, to ... on our support for inter... ...organizations. Our stake ...althy world economy is ... growing larger."
...Miller also said that enor... ...ources should be used in ... of a major international ...ure to prevent serious dis... ...of the world's financial

...sponse to a question, the ... said that when he was ... the Federal Reserve there ... gentlemen's agreement" ...central bankers to take ...l action if a major bank ...owever, he noted, the ma... ...e behind central bank ac... ...far has been to improve ...ng of banks' activities to ...uch a collapse.

A recent suggestion that a safety net should be set up by the international banks themselves to stave off a major collapse is still to be studied, Mr. Miller said.

International Support Lagging

He said that the U.S. is falling "seriously behind" in providing financial support for the IMF and World Bank and called on Congress to clear funds which he says have been held up on Capitol Hill. He said that the U.S. could reap great economic benefits from increased support of the international organizations.

"The fact is that this country has come to take for granted a world economy hospitable to its own interest," Mr. Miller said. "We can no longer afford this assumption and neglect."

He sharply criticized advocates of restrictive trade actions and what he termed "other beggar-thy-neighbor policies."

"There are times and periods when we will have cases where international trade law changes will be demanded," he said, although not specifically mentioning the U.S. auto industry, which is enduring its worst year in decades as Japanese imports have captured one-fourth of the domestic market.

Japanese Spur Economy With Spending Package

TOKYO, Sept. 5 (AP-DJ) — The Japanese government, facing clear signs of recession, today adopted a package of measures to spur the economy that included stepped-up public-works spending and help to small businesses long suffering from a credit squeeze.

The package was adopted at a meeting of government leaders shaping the nation's economy, led by Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency. In recent weeks, economic managers had been studying various steps in a series of discussions often stalled by disagreement on when and how sharply to increase public-works spending.

The government action spawned speculation that the Bank of Japan might lower the official discount rate in the near future. In mid-August, the central bank cut its basic lending fee to 8.25 percent a year from a record-tying 9 percent, altering the tight-money policy set in motion in early 1979 in the face of growing signs of inflation. Business and industry leaders have been keeping the government under pressure, however, asserting that the 0.75-percent reduction would not have a significant impact.

Although the eight-point package adopted today is geared to stimulating the economy, it also included measures to contain prices, thus reflecting the government policy of maintaining a delicate balance between economic stimulation and price-fighting.

The policy package centers on pouring more money into public-works projects, which were held

(Continued on Page 14, Col. 1)

White Motor Files Under Chapter 11

FARMINGTON HILLS, Mich., Sept. 5 (LAT) — White Motor, a major manufacturer of heavy-duty trucks, farm equipment and fork-lift trucks, announced here yesterday that it has sought court protection from its creditors under bankruptcy law. The firm was hit this year by a 30-percent decline in heavy-duty truck sales and sluggish farm-equipment sales.

White Motor and five of its subsidiaries filed under Chapter 11 of the Federal Bankruptcy Code, an action that allows the 80-year-old Michigan company to continue to operate while management works with creditors under court supervision to reorganize.

Announcement of the filing in U.S. District Court in Cleveland came two days after the expiration of a one-year revolving credit agreement with 27 banks on a credit line totaling $272.2 million.

Jury Indicts GE In Project Bribe

NEWARK, N.J., Sept. 5 (AP) — A federal indictment has charged General Electric with using a secret $1.25-million fund to win a bid for construction of a power plant in Puerto Rico.

A federal grand jury said yesterday the company used two smaller companies to funnel a bribe to a former chief operating officer of the Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority and as a result was able to get a $92.7 million contract to build a generating station in Aguirre, Puerto Rico.

Also named in the indictment were Twombley Inc. of Montvale, N.J.; Schenectady Turbine Services Ltd. of Schenectady, N.Y.; and one current and two former GE officials. A company spokesman said GE had not received the indictment, but that company auditors uncovered the situation in 1975 and informed U.S. and Puerto Rican authorities at that time.

...b Snub May Force IMF Turn to Euromarkets

By Hobart Rowen

...INGTON, Sept. 5 (WP) ...rab rebuff to an effort by ...national Monetary Fund ...w about $10 billion could ... the necessity for the IMF ...w about that much money ...uromarkets, top officials ...y.
...ould be a reversal of a ...cision made in July, when ...cials decided that the best ...ld necessary resources to ...y's lending potential was ...w from the oil producers ...w huge surpluses.
...nation arises out of a de... ... both the IMF and the ...ank to bar a representa... ...e Palestine Liberation Or... ...n from attending their ...ual meeting starting at ... this month in Washing...

...cision must be ratified by ...te Tuesday by the gover... ...majority of the 140 mem... ...s, having two-thirds of ...ted votes. A senior U.S. ...ld. The Washington Post ... "we are confident that ...ng to win that vote."

Recent Trip

...buff to the IMF came ...recent eight-day trip by ...naging Director Jacques ...re to the Gulf countries. ...f the institutions' stand ...O, Mr. de Larosiere was ...her Saudi Arabia nor ...ould make any further ...is time.
...h an IMF spokesman ... to play down Mr. de ...s disappointment by say... ...naging director "did not expect to get anything signed on the bottom line," in undertaking the mission Mr. de Larosiere had, in fact, expected to get commitments he could present to the annual meeting, and to the Interim Committee session that precedes it.

Before the PLO issue blew up, Mr. de Larosiere appeared to think that he had, if not a commitment, at least a cooperative understanding from the Saudi government on the loan request.

Neither IMF officials nor U.S. policymakers have given up on the idea, although clearly the timing has been set back. U.S. officials said they hope that once the immediate issue of PLO attendance at the joint meeting has died down, negotiations with the Arab nations for loans might be reopened.

The status of the PLO, as concerns future annual meetings, is supposed to be settled at the top level of both the Bank and the IMF by March 1, 1981, assuming that the governors ratify the executive directors' resolutions. Those resolutions, by limiting participants for the upcoming session to those who had been at last year's session in Belgrade, effectively barred the PLO affiliate.

At the moment, the IMF has plenty of resources, despite increasing demands for loans by member countries. But a pinch would begin to be felt in about six to nine months, IMF sources say. If negotiations with the Arab countries are still cold by then, the chances would increase that the IMF would go to the money markets for the first time.

CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for September 5, 1980, excluding bank service charges

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	H.L.	Guil.	B.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	1.9385	4.6760	108.78 *	46.80 *	22.87	—	6.7880 *	118.61 *	35.14 *
Brussels (a)	28.535	68.88	16.0170	6.8880	3.3660 *	14.7275	—	17.4595	5.1760
Frankfurt	1.7835	4.3055	—	43.03 *	2.103 x	92.01 *	6.249 *	109.00 *	32.32 *
London (b)	2.4150	—	4.3005	10.8078	2.045.48	4.4445	68.84	3.9478	11.309
Milan	847.30	2046.88	475.95	184.62	—	437.58	29.724	518.10	153.87
New York	—	2.4138	0.5608	0.2414	0.1179 *	0.5156	0.0351	0.6132	0.1814
Paris	4.1410	10.0085	232.58 *	—	4.8985 x	212.820 *	14.5255 *	253.100 *	75.220 *
Zurich	1.6333	3.9447	91.7322 *	39.4602 *	0.1927	84.2791 *	5.7224 *	—	5.2440 *
ECU	1.4297	0.5892	2.5220	5.8875	1.203.72	2.7538	40.5229	2.3236	7.8283

Dollar values

$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$	$ Equiv.	Currency	Per U.S.$
0.0347	Belgian fin. franc	28.82	0.2024	Hong Kong $	4.9410	0.2028	Saudi Riyal	3.3109
0.8466	Canadian $	1.1620	N.A.	Irish £	N.A.	0.0791	Schilling	12.64
0.1815	Danish krone	5.5085	0.0180	Israeli £	55.20	0.4714	Singapore $	2.1215
0.0234	Drachma	42.65	3.7397	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2674	0.2407	Swedish krona	4.154
0.0201	Escudo	49.842	0.2077	Norw. krone	4.8135	0.2712	U.A.E. dirham	3.6875
0.2743	Fin. mark	3.645	0.0137	Peseta	72.975	0.0046	Yen	218.57

£ Sterling: 1.1450 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

European Gold Markets

September 5, 1980

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	647.50	651.00	+2.75
Zurich	649.50	651.50	+5.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	645.71	649.36	+9.17

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Boss	28 Nov. 80	26 Feb. 81	Options for May 1981 start on 3 Nov. 80
650	35.00-39.00	— —	
670	28.00-32.00	58.00-63.00	
690	20.00-24.00	50.00-55.00	
710	15.00-19.00	41.00-46.00	
730	10.00-14.00	31.00-36.00	

Gold bullion 649.00-651.00

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NORTH ANDROS DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LIMITED
(IN LIQUIDATION)
(Incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas)

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being wound up subject to the Supervision of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, are required, on or before the 31st day of October, 1980 to send in their full christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their attorneys (if any), to the undersigned:-

Sydney Morris FCA
Coopers & Lybrand
Charlotte House
Charlotte Street
Post Office Box N° 596
Nassau, N.P.
Bahamas

the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their attorneys, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 1st day of September, 1980.

Sydney Morris
Official Liquidator.

People in Business


Jack Michaels

International Harvester has appointed **Jack Michaels** senior vice president and general manager of the agricultural equipment group's European, African and Middle East operations. He succeeds **Lewis Weaks**, who is retiring. Earlier this year, Mr. Weaks received the French Legion of Honor in recognition of his service to French agriculture and U.S.-French relations.

* * *

Group Vice President **Charles Ferguson** has been named to head Procter and Gamble's European operations, succeeding **Edwin Artzt**, executive vice president. Mr. Artzt has returned to the United States to assume additional responsibility for the company's international operations.

* * *

In a series of management changes, Security Pacific National Bank has named **Thomas Terbell**, formerly vice president and general manager of the bank's Tokyo branch, manager of the Mediterranean and Eastern European division, based in London. **Edmund Bretz**, formerly vice president and general manager of the Frankfurt branch, has been made head of credit administration for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. Mr. Bretz succeeds Vice President **Dennis Frey** who has been given responsibility for the bank's activities in Africa and the Middle East, excluding the Gulf States. Vice President **Robert Fehlman**, formerly responsible for Central, Southern and Eastern Europe, replaces Mr. Bretz as general manager of the Frankfurt branch. Vice President **Rosa Letelier**, previously the bank's Brazil representative in Sao Paulo, has been given responsibilitytfor relations with Spain and Portugal and will be based in London.

House Panel Assails Japan Trade Tactics

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4 (WP) — A high-level Congressional group widely respected in Japan said today that "the unrelenting Japanese auto export drive" has cost that country the good will of many previous supporters of an open trading system.

Rep. James Jones, D-Okla., chairman of a task force on trade — a unit of the House Ways and Means Committee — said in a report that Japanese penetration of the American automobile market (now 21.5 percent) is causing enormous economic and political anguish" that could lead to formal quotas.

Bluntly, the report labeled Japan "protectionist" on autos, and added that the current overall relationship on trade, in which the U.S. exports mostly raw materials and imports manufactured goods, is unacceptable.

"The data seems to indicate that (aircraft excluded), we are ... Japan's plantation — haulers of wood and growers of crops, in exchange for high-technology-value-added products," the Jones group declared.

It acknowledged that from an economic point of view, a bilateral trade deficit should be of little concern so long as a nation's worldwide current account (goods and services) is in rough balance.

But this economic truth "is a political falsity," the committee said, because congressmen up for election must pay attention to a trade deficit of the magnitude experienced with Japan. Over the past decade, according to the report, the cumulative U.S. trade deficit with Japan has run to $47 billion, "with no end in sight."

A resolution of the auto problem by quotas on Japanese imports has been proposed by the United Auto Workers and by some U.S. companies in a petition for relief to the International Trade Commission.

The Jones committee report, following on a mission to Japan earlier this year and preliminary to a new set of hearings on trade issues and on Japanese industrial management techniques, urged Japanese companies to exercise voluntary restraints on their exports here.

It also renewed a suggestion that Japanese companies invest in job-producing facilities in the United States.

The report sharply criticized both the Toyota and Nissan Motor (which produces Datsuns) for putting off firm decisions on investments here.

"The result has been an enormous loss of good-will for Toyota and Nissan, and more seriously, a major deterioration in United States-Japan trade relations," the report added.

The report said that "as friends of Japan and of trade, we regret that we have to say, 'We told you so.' We hope that our future recommendations and advice will be considered more seriously as advice from friends seeking to avoid conflicts."

Earlier reports by the Jones task force have had a wide circulation among government and business officials in Japan who welcomed their restrained analysis at a time when protectionist fever was rising in the United States.

Apart from autos, which the task force described as "the hottest issue," the report gave Japan good marks for becoming "generally an open trading nation."

And over the long term, the report bluntly laid the blame for the large bilateral U.S. trade with Japan more on "domestic, American structural problems of competitiveness and quality" than on Japanese import barriers.

"It may be that the most important action we can take to compete with Japan is outside the realm of government action, and lies strictly with improved management by American businessmen which can result in major improvements in the quality of production and the morale of workers," the report said.

Japanese firms operating in the United States have been able to make a better quality product than they make in Japan, according to the report. It cited the experience of the Sony management in San Diego, which said it ran for 200 days without a major television set defect, as against a record of only 100 days in Japanese plants.

On the import side, the report said that there had been a great deal of liberalization by Japanese officials, except in the areas of agriculture and high-technology items. If barriers in those fields were eliminated, the U.S. trade deficit ($8.6 billion last year) could be trimmed by about $2 billion, according to the committee's estimate.

Japan Adopts Policy to Spur Economy

(Continued from Page 13)

down in the first half to combat inflation. Under the package, the government will award public-works contracts in the October-December period at a level 30 percent higher than in the like year-earlier period. The new public-works spending goal for the next quarter was set at 2.788-trillion yen ($12.883 billion), up 640-billion yen from a year before. Some government officials, concerned about inflation, had been calling for a 25-percent year-to-year increase, but eventually agreed on a sharper boost to make the package more effective.

The government said also that it will pay closer attention to small businesses plagued with increasing financial trouble and will place more government orders with them. Corporate bankruptcies have remained at high levels in recent months, and in July exceeded 1,500 cases, the so-called crisis line.

The government pledged to carry out monetary policy with more flexibility — a reference that was interpreted as indicating the possibility that the Bank of Japan might reduce the bank rate again in the near future. Such senior government officials as Rokusuke Tanaka, the international trade and industry minister, have said they favor another cut, a view Mr. Tanaka repeated today after meeting with Haruo Mayekawa, the central bank governor.

Another point in the package is promotion of housing construction, which has been declining in recent months. Housing starts, especially financed by private-sector funds, have been at low levels. The government promised to cope with the situation and advise commercial banks to increase housing loans.

It also expressed its readiness to continue efforts to help boost private-sector equipment investment that has been behind Japan's recent economic expansion. The government said investment plans to develop energy resources and improve electricity supplies will receive special attention.

Improvement in the country's balance of payments, which has been in deficit for a year because of the heavy weight of crude-oil imports, will be given added impetus. At the same time, the government said it will strive to ease trade friction with the United States and European countries because, it said, the trade tension could lead to protectionism, which in turn would hurt exports.

Although the package did not specifically mention the strain in trade relations stemming from Japan's increasing auto exports, it is believed to be the focus of the government attempt to improve the bilateral trade relations.

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U.S. Stocks of Crude Reach All-Time High

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (UPI) — U.S. crude oil stocks surged last week to an all-time high of 391.4-million barrels, as crude imports rose and U.S. refineries stepped up operations, the American Petroleum Institute reported yesterday.

Last week's 12.2-million-barrel jump in crude inventories eclipsed the previous record set in the week ended May 16, when the United States had 385.9-million barrels in storage, the oil industry trade association said. At this time last year, U.S. crude supplies totaled 323.1-million barrels.

Correction

An article published by the International Herald Tribune on Friday incorrectly stated that Dow Chemical's net profits for the first six months of this year had dropped to $100 million from $390 million in the first half of 1979. In fact, Dow's first-half profits rose from $391 million to $402 million. The mistake was caused in transmission from the Reuters news agency.

ADVERTISEMENT

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

September 5, 1980

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

Fund	Value
ALLIANCE INTL.c/o Bk of Bermuda, Berm.	
—(d) Alliance IntlSRsvs.($1)	9.30c□
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:	
—(d) Baerbond	SF 677.60
—(d) Conbar	SF 687.00
—(d) Grobar	SF 745.00
—(d) Stockbar	SF 888.00
BANK VON ERNST & Cie AG PB 2622 Bern	
—(d) CSF Fund	SF 17.78
—(d) Crossbow Fund	SF 4.65
—(d) ITF Fund N.V.	$12.59
BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:	
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust	$107.5c
—(w) High Interest Sterling	£84.0oxd
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:	
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund	$23.34
—(w) Capital Italia S.A.	$13.45
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A.	$30.36
CREDIT SUISSE:	
—(d) Actions Suisses	SF 304.50
—(d) Canasec	SF 613.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds	SF 61.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l	SF 69.25
—(d) Energie-Valor	SF 119.25
—(d) Ussec	SF 543.00
—(d) Europa-Valor	SF 112.50
—+(d) Concentra	DM 19.70
—+(d) Int'l Rentenfond	DM 64.70
FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:	
—(m) American Values Common	$
—(m) American Values Cum. Pref.	$
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets	$39.97
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr.	$73.43
—(d) Fidelity Far East Fd.	$24.41
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund	$39.14
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund	$78.46
—(w) Fidelity World Fd.	$23.36
G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:	
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd.	$49.07
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund	HK$15.31
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund	$13.78
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund	$11.43
—(d) G.T. Investment Fund	$15.00
—(d) G.T. Japan Small Co Fund	$11.19
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund	$14.82
JARDINE FLEMING:	
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund	$17.33
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia	$35.09
LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11	
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth	SF 334.50
—+(w) Lloyds Int'l Income	SF 297.50
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):	
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd	$10.02
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGTM (CI):	
—(r) O.C. Dir Commodity Tr.	$47.82
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA	
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est	SF 1,527.50
—(r) Securswiss	SF 1,326.00
SWISS BANK CORP:	
—(d) America-Valor	SF 372.25
—(d) Intervalor	SF 55.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio	SF 386.75
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser	SF 228.75
—(d) Univ. Bond Select	SF 64.25
—(d) Universal Fund	SF 76.23
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:	
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh.	SF 25.25
—(d) Bond Invest	SF 57.50
—(d) Convert-Invest	SF 63.00
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh	SF 143.50
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh	SF 103.75
—(d) Globinvest	SF 57.50
—(d) Pacific Invest	SF 84.50
—(d) Rometac-Invest	SF 404.50
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh	SF 420.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est	SF 201.00
UNION INVESTMENT, Frankfurt	
—(d) Unirenta	DM 37.24
—(d) Unifonds	DM 17.20
—(d) Unirak	DM 47.89

Other Funds

Fund	Value
(w) Alexander Fund	$12.84
(r) Arab Finance I.F.	$994.62
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF)	$8.59
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr.	SF 119.35
(w) CAMIT	$10.33
(w) Capital Gains Inv.	$18.04
(d) Caribico Open-End Fund	$331.14
(w) Citadel Fund	$2.45
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd.	$1,199.99
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs	$7.32
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs	$15.80
(w) D.G.C.	$52.33
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l	$23.21
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent	$27.93
(d) Europe Obligations	LF 1,230.00
(d) Energy Intl. N.V.	$37.64
(w) First Eagle Fund	$8,089.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T.	$234.99
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr	SF 160.69
(w) Formula Selection Fd	SF 66.54
(d) Fonditalia	$19.84
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins	DM 40.15
(d) Global Fund Ltd	SF 4.56
(d) Global Int'l Fund	DM 6.09
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV	$516.63
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A	$122.30
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B	$132.26
(d) Interfund S.A.	$13.21
(d) Intermarket Fund	$181.03
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey)	$21.36
(r) Int'l Securities Fund	$8.80
(d) Investa DWS	DM 35.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques	$61.82
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A.	$11.68
(w) Japan Selection Fund	$92.92
(w) Japan Pacific Fund	$48.48iv
(d) KB Income Fund	LF 1,413.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F	$15.48
(d) Kleinwort Benson IntUF	$13.24
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F	$34.18
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold	$85.99
(w) Luxfund	$38.37
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund	$14.86
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund	$.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund	$1.72
(w) Nippon Fund	$17.67
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund	$5.53*
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd	$4.37*
(w) N.A.M.F.	$101.17
(w) Pretoria Financial	$1.00
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund	$41.10
(w) Quantum Fund N.V.	$1,355.00
+(w) RBC Intl Inc Fund	$10.53
(d) Rento Fund	$58.92
(d) Rentinvest	LF 787.00
(d) Safe Fund	$4.56
(d) Safe Trust Fund	$12.37
(w) Samurai Portfolio	SF 61.80
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.)	$18.61
(w) SMH Special Fund	DM 94.30
(w) Talent Global Fund	$15.46
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea)	$59.25
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V.	$81.82
(w) Transpacific Fund	$37.46
(d) UNICO Fund	DM 56.15
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund	$3.61
(w) Western Growth Fund	$7.94
(m) Winchester Overseas	$9.25
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd	$473.31
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd	$19.82
(w) Worldwide Securities	$101.66
(w) Worldwide Special	$2,585.08

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. — Not communicated; • — • - Redemption price-Ex-Coupon. □ Yield on US$1-00 UNIT.

European Stock Markets

September 5, 1980

(Closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

	Close	Prev.
ACF Holding	69.50	70.90
AKZO	22.20	22.40
Albert Heijn	71.00	72.20
Algemenbank	312.50	311.00
AMEV	88.50	88.20
Amrobank	65.30	65.50
A'Dam Rub	N.A.	3.75
Boskalis	96.00	95.50
Bredero	208.00	206.00
Buehrmann T	54.70	67.80
Caland Hlds	26.00	25.30
Elsevier	196.00	199.00
Ennia	134.50	135.00
Fokker	29.40	28.70
Gist Brocades	30.50	30.50
Heineken	54.60	54.00
H.V.A.	37.00	37.50
Hoogovens	14.30	14.50
Naarden	16.60	16.10
K.L.M.	65.50	65.70
Nat. Nedder	118.40	117.80
Nedlloyd	102.50	102.10
Oce Vander G	114.00	116.00
OGEM	8.40	8.40
Pakhoed	41.00	40.50
Philips	17.40	17.30
Robeco	183.00	183.00
Rodamco	105.00	105.00
Rolinco	175.00	175.50
Rorento	114.50	114.10
Royal Dutch	171.50	171.10
RSV	46.30	46.50
Unilever	121.60	121.20
Van Ommer	27.40	27.40
VMF-Stork	36.00	37.50
VNU	83.50	82.00

Anp-Cbs Index: 85.29
Previous: 85.28

Brussels

	Close	Prev.
Arbed	1,410	1,400
Cockerill	197	198
EBES	1,880	1,910
Electrobel	5,920	5,940
GB-Inno-BM	2,300	2,330
GBL (B.Lamb)	1,210	1,220
Hoboken	2,435	2,450
Petrofina	4,700	4,745
Ph. Gevaert	1,218	1,180
Soc. Generale	1,312	1,344
Sofina	3,450	3,480
Solvay	2,560	2,560
Traction Elec	2,575	2,510
Un. Miniere	722	722
V. Montagne	1,222	1,190

Bourse Index: 178.23
Previous: 169.17

Frankfurt

	Close	Prev.
A.E.G.	89.70	90.00
Allianz Vers.	448.00	448.00
B.A.S.F.	131.40	131.80
Bayer	115.30	115.60
Bayer Hypo	261.00	260.00
Bayer Verein	315.80	314.00
Commerzbank	170.00	171.00
Cont. Gummi	64.10	64.00
Daimler	267.50	268.00
Degussa	251.00	258.80
Demag	N.A.	137.00
D.Babcock	N.A.	192.00
Deutsche Bnk	291.50	291.30
Dresdner Bnk	197.50	190.00
Du. Schulte	N.A.	178.00
GHH	211.50	213.50
Hapag Lloyd	73.00	73.00
Hochtief	463.00	464.00
Hoechst	114.50	115.00
Hoesch	24.00	24.30
Holzmann	396.00	402.00
Horten	146.20	147.50
Kali u Salz	169.70	169.50
Karstadt	217.20	219.80
Kaufhof	178.30	179.00
K.H.D.	211.50	213.90
Kloeckner	43.80	45.10
Krupp	56.10	56.00
Linde	321.00	323.50
Lufthansa	75.50	77.00
MAN	186.50	189.00
Mannesman	125.70	126.30
Metallgesell.	299.50	295.50
Muench. Ruck	570.00	570.00
Neckermann	91.50	91.00
Preussag	126.50	125.00
RWE.new	182.80	180.50
Schering	227.20	228.50
Siemens	279.50	280.70
Thyssen	61.50	62.00
Varta	166.00	166.50
Veba	140.00	139.20
VEW	108.70	109.00
Volkswagen	178.20	178.50

Siemen Index: 738.68
Previous: 739.34

London

	Close	Prev.
Allied Brew	0.85	0.84½
AA Cp	$16.63	16.13
Anglo-Am	106.00	106.00
Babcock-Wil	0.92	0.94
Barclays Bnk	4.20	4.18
BAT Ind.	2.83	2.83
Beecham Gp	1.50	1.49
BICC	1.44	1.40
BOC Int'l	0.88	0.86
Boots	2.42	2.38
Bowater	1.46	1.47
B.P.	3.60	3.48
Burmah	1.95	1.85
Coats Patons	0.50	0.51
Charter Gold	2.40	2.40
Cadbury Sc.	0.46½	0.45½
Cons.Gold Fds	5.48	5.43
Courtaulds	0.61	0.61
De Beer	$1,062½	1,056¼
Distillers	2.28	2.27
Dunlop	0.75	0.75
Free St Ged	75.25	74.00
GEC	5.02	4.98
GKN	N.A.	3.28
Glaxo	N.A.	2.40
GUS	4.46	4.60
Guinness	0.85	0.84
Hawker-Sidd	2.20	2.18
ICI	3.64	3.64
Imps	0.84	0.83½
Lonrho	0.96	0.96
Lucas	2.15	2.20
Marks-Spenc	1.35	1.32
Metal Box	N.A.	2.86
Plessey	2.43	2.40
Randfontein	$82.00	79.00
Rank Org.	1.70	1.72
Reed	1.98	1.98
Rolls Royce	1.29	1.28
Royal Dutch	36.88	37.00
R.T.Z.	4.68	4.63
Shell	4.12	4.08
Thorn (A)	3.80	3.74
Trafalgar H	0.72	0.72
Tube Invest.	2.36	2.40
Ultramar	3.50	3.36
Unld Biscuits	0.89	0.88
Vickers	1.29	1.26
War Loan 3½	32.00	31.63
W. Deep	$60.00	57.75
W. Driefn	$95.50	95.25
W. Holding	$86.75	84.00
Woolworth	0.54¼	0.53¼
ZCI	0.44	0.45

F.T.-30 Index: 496.40
Previous: 493.90

Milan

	Close	Prev.
ANIC	10.00	9.95
Bastogi	N.A.	581.00
Centrale	15,100	14,600
ERBA	3,395.00	3,370.00
ErcMarelli	331.00	343.00
Fiat	1,960.00	1,880.00
Finsider	94.00	92.50
Generali	79,500	78,400
IFI	2,840.00	2,860.00
Italcimenti	27,580	27,295
Italgas	1,130.00	1,070.00
Italsider	350.00	349.00
LaRinasc	290.75	274.75
Montedis	169.25	165.00
Olivetti	2,174.00	2,140.00
Pirelli	2,750.00	2,710.00
Snia Visco	900.00	981.00

BCI Index: 130.78
Previous: 128.27

Paris

	Close	Prev.
Air Liquide	464.50	465.00
Alsthom Atl.	76.00	77.50
BIC	590.00	591.00
Bouygues	706.00	706.00
BSN	1,040.00	1,045.00
Carrefour	1,276.00	1,749.00
Cim Lafarge	287.00	286.10
Club Mediter	425.00	426.50
Cofimeg	151.30	153.00
Cie Bancaire	369.60	369.00
CFP	233.40	234.80
CGE	389.80	391.00
CCF	191.80	192.50
Creusot Loire	78.50	78.80
CSF	505.00	505.00
Dumez	886.00	899.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,160.00	1,172.00
Ferodo	376.00	375.00
Gen Occident	347.50	349.30
Hachette	256.00	254.80
Imetal	97.50	97.70
Legrand	2,440.00	2,440.00
L Oreal	719.00	732.00
Mach Bull	56.75	56.85
Matra	9,190.00	9,300.00
Michelin	902.00	925.00
Moet Henn	615.00	615.00
Moulinex	73.00	73.05
Nord-Est L.	36.95	37.50
Paribas	261.70	262.80
Penarroya	79.80	79.80
Pernod Ric	339.80	344.90
Perrier	213.00	213.00
Peugeot	209.00	216.00
Poclain	236.00	236.00
Printemps	115.20	115.50
PUK	102.00	103.50
Radiotech.	330.00	330.00
Redoute	448.00	445.00
Rh Poulenc	118.60	120.10
Roussel Uclaf	260.00	261.00
Sacilor	19.50	19.50
St Gobain	126.10	126.80
Skis Rossignol	880.00	880.00
Suez	293.00	292.00
Telemecan	1,012.00	1,015.00
ThomsonBr	247.00	247.00
Usinor	11.50	11.60

Agefi Index: 148.65
Previous: 148.74

Zurich

	Close	Prev.
Alusuisse	1,310	1,325
Buehrle	2,850	2,890
B Boveri	1,700	1,700
Cib Geigy	1,130	1,145
Cr Suisse	2,415	2,400
Elektrowatt	2,570	2,570
Fisher	865	860
Hoff-Roche B	7,250	7,325
Interfood	5,825	5,800
Jelmoli	1,478	1,480
Landis Gyr	1,515	1,515
Nestle	3,505	3,500
Sandoz	3,925	3,850
Schindler	1,510	1,500
Sie B. Suisse	379	383
Sulzer	2,938	2,950
Swissair	732	734
U.B. Suisse	3,455	3,470
Winterthur	2,780	2,810
Zurich Ins.	14,450	14,450

SBC Index: 343.80
Previous: 344.90

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 6)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
27¼	19	USLIFE	.70	3.2	5	96	22½	22½	22½	
27⅞	25	USLIF pf	2.25	8.9		53	25½	25	25⅛	—⅛
10⅝	7⅞	UslifeFd	.96a	11.		59	8¾	8½	8¾	
19¼	13	UtaPL	2	11.	10	126	18⅛	18	18	—¼
28¼	20	UtPL pf	2.80	12.		13	22⅞	22½	22⅝	—¼
27¼	19⅝	UtPL pf	2.90	12.		2	24½	24½	24½	
		—V—V—V—								
29	16¾	VF Cp	1.60	5.8	7	38	28⅜	27¾	27¾	—⅝
42½	22	VSI Cp	.72	1.7	10	236	42⅛	41⅞	41⅞	
27¼	10⅛	Valero	n.20	.8	19	884	27	25⅝	25⅝	—⅛
9½	5¼	Valleyin	.40	5.3	31	89	7¾	7⅛	7½	—⅛
21¼	10⅝	VanDrn	1	5.5	6	107	18¼	17⅝	18⅛	+1⅛
35¼	21	Varian	.52	1.8	11	225	30½	29½	29⅝	—¾
15½	7⅛	Varo	.40	3.3	8	169	12⅜	12	12	—¼
39¼	17	Veeco s	.30	.8	24	442	38⅛	37¼	37⅞	+⅞
6⅝	3	Vendo				9	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
12⅞	9	VestSe	1.36e	13.		28	10½	10¼	10¼	—½
51	29⅛	Viacom	.40	.8	17	38	50¾	50½	50⅝	+¼
37	22	Viacom pf	2.10	6.0		29	35	34½	35	+⅛
12⅝	9⅛	VaEPw	1.40	13.	7	300	11⅛	11	11	—⅛
95¾	62½	VaEP pf	9.75	13.		z100	73¼	73¼	73¼	
26⅞	18⅞	VaEP pf	2.90	13.		2	22	21⅞	22	+¼
78	49	VaE pf	7.72	13.		z410	58	57⅛	58	+1¼
72	45	VaEP pf	7.20	13.		z100	55¼	55¼	55¼	+2
73¾	49½	VaEP pf	7.45	13.		z20	56	56	56	+¼
27½	11⅜	Vornado	.30t			104	21⅜	21½	21½	—⅛
15⅞	9	Vulclnc	.84	6.7	5	8	12⅝	12⅝	12½	—⅛
40⅝	30½	VulcnM	2	5.2	6	10	39	38½	38½	—⅛
		—W—W—W—								
25	16¾	WICOR	2.04	10.	6	38	20¼	20⅛	20¼	+¼
17⅞	10½	Wabash	.60	3.9	5	25	16	15½	15½	—¼
45½	35	WabR pf	4.50	12.		z50	38	38	38	
21⅛	15¼	Wachov	.96	5.1	7	37	19	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
7¼	3¾	WachRty			11	106	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	+⅛
50¼	26¾	WalMrt	.40	.8	16	230	49	49	49	+⅛
39½	25⅛	Walgrn	1.60	4.3	7	13	37¼	37⅛	37⅛	—⅛
27⅞	19⅞	WkHCn	g1.32			225	26⅜	26	26⅜	+½
38	23¼	WallBus	1	2.7	8	14	37½	37½	37½	+¼
28⅛	19½	WalMu	1.60b	6.2	5	32	25⅞	25½	25¾	+¼
37⅞	23½	WaltJm	1.90	5.5	7	310	34¾	34⅜	34¾	+½
11¼	8	WaltJ pf	1	10.		z100	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	—⅛
40	25	WaltJ pf	1.60	4.3		15	37	37	37	—¼
11¼	4⅛	WardFd				191	10¾	10⅛	10⅛	
17¾	9⅝	Warnaco	.80	5.6	4	79	14⅞	14¼	14¼	—⅜
57	36½	WrnCm s	1	1.8	13	978	56½	55⅜	56⅜	+⅞
24¾	17	WarnrL	1.32	6.5	13	1071	20½	20⅛	20¼	—¼
27¼	18⅛	WashGs	2.52	11.	8	11	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	+⅛
37½	18	WshNat	1.50	4.1	7	108	37⅜	36¾	37	+½
46	24¾	WasN pf	2.50	5.4		12	46	46	46	+⅛
22¾	16¾	WshWt	2.16	12.	8	80	18¼	18	18¼	—⅛
75	32¾	WasteM	.90	1.2	20	429	73½	71	73½	—½
37	21½	WatkinJ	.48	1.6	15	39	30¾	30¼	30¼	—¼
9	4⅛	WayGas	.051			39	8½	8⅜	8⅜	—⅛
19¼	12⅛	WayG pf	1.60	8.6		1	18½	18½	18½	—½
7½	4⅜	WeanUn	.20	2.9	11	32	7	6⅞	6⅞	
13⅛	10	Wean pf	1.26	11.		1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	
17¾	6⅜	WebbD	.20	1.8	8	154	11¼	10⅝	10⅞	+⅛
28½	22½	WeisMk	.88	3.2	9	6	27½	27¼	27¼	—¼
32⅛	21⅞	WellsF	1.92	7.2	5	96	26⅝	26⅛	26⅝	+⅛
22½	11	WelFM	2	9.4	10	9	21¼	21⅛	21¼	
42½	27¼	WPtPe	3.20	7.9	6	38	40¾	40¼	40⅝	+⅜
13⅞	10	WstctT	g.80		9	39	11½	11¼	11½	
12	6	WnAirL	.20	2.5		189	8	7⅞	8	+⅛
30½	19	WAir pf	2	8.5		8	23⅜	23	23½	+½
34⅝	23¼	WnBnc	1.84	6.1	5	519	30¼	29⅝	30	—¼
75¼	27⅛	WnCoNA	s.40	.4	21	278	u77½	74⅝	77	+2⅜
38	35	WnCoNA	wi			181	u39¼	37⅞	39¼	+1⅝
49½	24⅜	WnCo pf	2.12	4.1		63	u52	49½	51¾	+2¼
67⅛	32⅝	WPacl	23.75e	2.3	3	8	43¼	43	43¼	
29¾	16⅛	WUnion	1.40	5.0		859	28¾	28	28⅛	
61	40½	WnUn pf	4.60	7.7		1	59¾	59⅝	59¼	—⅛
71	46	WnUn pf	4.90	7.3		11	68	67⅛	67½	—¾
10¼	7⅛	WUn dpf	1.18	13.		5	9⅛	9¼	9¼	
57	43	WUTI pf	6	12.		10	50	49	50	+2
22⅞	15½	WUTI pf	2.56	13.		4	20⅜	20⅛	20⅜	+¼
27⅝	17⅛	WestgEl	1.40	5.3	6	892	26⅝	26¼	26¼	—¼
38⅜	26⅜	Wstvac	1.64	4.8	6	21	34	33⅞	33⅞	—⅜
38	27	Weyerhr	1.30	3.6	10	690	36¾	36¼	36⅜	
49⅞	36¾	Weyr pf	2.80	5.9		123	48	46½	47½	+⅛
49¾	27⅞	WheelF	1.40	3.0	12	265	47⅛	46⅝	47	—¼
49½	30⅛	WheelF pf	2	4.3		57	47¼	46¼	46¼	—3⅛
24	15	WheelPit			3	23	18⅞	18⅛	18⅞	+¼
50	37	WheelPit pf	6	14.		z10	42	42	42	
40⅝	31⅜	WhelPit pf	5	14.		z200	34½	34	34½	+1⅛
22⅝	14⅛	Whirlpl	1.40	6.4	9	93	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	+⅛
27½	19	WhitC	1.40	5.6	6	31	25⅝	25	25	—⅝
41½	34½	WhitC pfA	3	8.1		4	37	37	37	
44⅝	32	WhitC pfC	3	8.1		1	37	37	37	
9½	3¾	WhiteM				4030	3⅞	d 2⅝	3⅛	—1⅛
30¼	12⅛	Whittak	1	3.4	8	162	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	—¼
17½	15½	Wickes				321	16¼	16	16	
12⅝	5½	Wiebldt	.44	6.8		20	6⅝	6½	6½	—⅛
40½	20¾	Williams	1.10	2.9	9	467	38⅜	37⅞	38½	—⅛
15⅞	7⅞	WilshrO	.76t	5.4	48	170	14½	14	14	—⅛
31⅜	23⅜	WinDx	1.92	6.1	9	7	31½	31⅜	31⅜	+⅛
3½	1¾	Winnbgo			163	500	3¼	3	3¼	
10	5	WinterJ	.87e	15.		11	6	6	6	
26⅞	19	WisEP	2.52	11.	6	79	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—⅜
97	69	WisE pf	8.90	11.		z110	78	78	78	—¼
84	62	WisE pf	7.75	11.		z530	69	68	68	—½
26½	18⅛	WisG pf	2.55	11.		1	22½	22½	22½	—½
19¾	14⅛	WiscPL	1.92	11.	7	41	18¼	17¾	17⅞	+⅛
19⅛	13⅛	WiscPS	1.82	11.	6	32	17⅝	17	17	—¼
33	20¼	Witco	1.60	5.3	6	48	30⅝	30	30	—¼
24⅝	10¼	WitrR	.80	3.2	6	596	24⅝	24¼	24¾	+½
18½	9	WolvrW	.52	2.9	7	72	18¼	18	18⅛	+⅛
24⅝	14½	Wometc	.66	2.9	10	14	22½	22⅜	22⅜	—⅛
28¾	15¼	WoodPt	s.32	1.2	16	79	28	27⅜	27⅜	—½
31⅞	21⅛	Wolwth	1.80	6.8	4	533	26¾	26¼	26⅝	—¼
44	30¼	Wolw pf	2.20	5.9		1	37	37	37	—½
7¼	4⅝	WorldAir				5	5⅛	5	5	—⅛
36⅝	29	Wrigly	s1.44	4.1	9	26	35			
11⅞	6⅛	Wurlitzr				6	7			
16⅞	9⅝	WyleLb	s.40	2.7	10	182	15			
18½	4	Wyly			9	1127	17			
		—X—Y—Z—								
68⅛	48⅛	Xerox	2.80	4.6	9	1143	61			
25⅛	13⅝	XTRA	.64	3.5	6	218	18			
25	16¼	ZaleCp	1.16	5.0	5	1014	23			
60	17¾	Zapata	.48	.8	21	605	u63			
18¼	9¾	ZayreCp	.32	1.9	6	380	16			
17½	7⅛	ZenithR	.60	3.4	14	2419	u18			
26	16⅛	Zero s	.52	2.0	13	26	26			
25¼	14⅛	ZurnInd	.92	3.8	8	166	24			

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividen[ds in the foregoing] table are annual disbursements based on th[e last quarterly or] semi-annual declaration. Special or extra [dividends or pay]ments not designated as regular are identi[fied in the following] footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate [...] c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or p[aid in preceding 12] months. i—Declared or paid after stock divi[dend ...] Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred o[r no action taken at] last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid [this year, an accu]mulative issue with dividends in arrears. n[...] clared or paid in preceding 12 months plus [...] Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estim[ated ...] ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-divide[nd ...] z—Sales in full.

cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—[When issued. ww—] With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—[...]

vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or bein[g reorganized under] the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed b[y such companies.]

Yearly highs and lows reflect the previou[s 52 weeks plus the] current week, but not the latest trading day.

Where a split or stock dividend amountin[g to 25 per cent or] more has been paid the year's high-low rang[e and dividend are] shown for the new stock only.

U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Chicago Futures

Sept. 5, 1980

WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	4.66	4.70	4.66	4.70	+.06
Dec	4.86½	4.91½	4.86½	4.90½	+.03¾
Mar	5.05	5.11	5.05	5.10	+.04¾
May	5.12½	5.17	5.12½	5.16	+.03½
Jul	5.08	5.12½	5.08	5.12¼	+.05
Sep	5.18	5.19	5.16½	5.19	+.04½

Sales Thur. 25,850. Total open interest Thur. 70,198, off 446 from Wed.

CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	3.57¼	3.58¾	3.56¾	3.57¾	
Dec	3.56	3.58¾	3.56	3.58	+.01¼
Mar	3.66	3.68¾	3.65½	3.67¾	+.01½
May	3.69½	3.73	3.69½	3.71¾	+.02
Jul	3.69½	3.73	3.69½	3.72¼	+.02¼
Sep	3.60	3.63½	3.60	3.62½	+.02½

Sales Thur. 60,728. Total open interest Thur. 271,461, off 5,453 from Wed.

SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	8.01½	8.14½	8.01	8.10¼	+.07¼
Nov	8.19	8.35	8.19	8.33¼	+.11¼
Jan	8.35	8.54	8.35	8.49	+.09½
Mar	8.52½	8.71	8.53	8.67	+.10
May	8.58	8.75½	8.58	8.73¼	+.13¼
Jul	8.56½	8.73½	8.56½	8.71½	+.13½
Aug	8.53	8.66	8.53	8.63	+.13
Sep	8.27	8.37	8.27	8.36	+.12½

Sales Thur. 73,715. Total open interest Thur. 156,615, up 531 from Wed.

SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	26.75	27.45	26.75	27.37	+.59
Oct	27.00	27.65	27.00	27.57	+.49
Dec	27.50	28.25	27.50	28.07	+.42
Jan	27.70	28.45	27.70	28.10	+.35
Mar	28.25	28.90	28.25	28.67	+.37
May	28.35	29.00	28.35	28.75	+.32
Jul	28.45	28.90	28.45	28.80	+.30
Aug	28.35	28.70	28.30	28.60	+.30
Sep	28.25	28.70	28.25	28.50	+.25

Sales Thur. 18,897. Total open interest Thur. 64,501, off 246 from Wed.

SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	229.50	234.00	229.50	233.50	+4.00
Oct	231.00	235.00	231.00	234.60	+3.20
Dec	236.50	241.00	236.50	240.50	+3.80
Jan	239.00	243.40	239.00	242.80	+3.50
Mar	243.80	247.50	243.00	246.70	+3.70
May	243.00	247.50	243.00	246.70	+3.70
Jul	244.00	246.50	242.00	245.70	+2.50
Aug	240.00	242.50	240.00	242.00	+1.80
Sep	238.50	240.50	238.50	240.50	+2.00

Sales Thur. 21,412. Total open interest Thur. 64,473, up 709 from Wed.

OATS 5,000 bu; dollars per bu.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	1.96¼	1.99¼	1.96¼	1.98½	+.03
Dec	2.09	2.12¼	2.09	2.11	+.01
Mar	2.20½	2.23	2.20½	2.21½	+.01
May	2.22	2.24	2.22	2.23	+.01½
Jul	2.20	2.21½	2.20	2.21	+.01¼

Sales Thur. 1,966. Total open interest Thur. 8,427, off 72 from Wed.

LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	69.50	69.40	68.77	68.92	—.45
Dec	71.05	71.10	70.35	70.67	—.45
Jan	70.98	71.25	70.90	71.25	—.20
Feb	72.20	72.25	71.45	72.10	—.22
Apr	74.50	74.50	73.50	73.75	—.35
Jun	74.95	75.10	74.45	74.82	—.13
Aug	74.90	74.90	74.40	74.85	

Est. sales 21,313; sales Thur. 32,682. Total open interest Thur. 38,993, off 84 from Wed.

FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	76.90	76.90	76.65	76.82	—.33
Oct	77.50	77.50	76.70	76.72	—.90
Nov	78.25	78.35	77.50	77.55	—.90
Jan	79.25	79.60	79.10	79.10	—.20
Mar	80.42	80.42	79.95	80.20	—.25
Apr	80.20	80.40	80.10	80.40	—.15
May	80.00	80.20	79.90	80.20	

Est. sales 1,427; sales Thur. 2,091. Total open interest Thur. 9,592, off 127 from Wed.

LIVE HOGS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	44.02	44.62	43.85	44.35	+.15
Dec	47.40	48.40	47.25	48.10	+.48
Feb	50.95	51.60	50.65	51.20	+.18
Apr	50.00	50.42	49.82	50.10	+.28
Jun	54.42	54.70	54.10	54.20	—.20
Jul	55.17	55.20	54.95	55.05	—.12
Aug	53.00	54.10	52.70	52.75	+.15
Oct	51.45	52.35	50.90	50.50	—.35
Dec				51.50	+1.50

Est. sales 11,966; sales Thur. 14,291. Total open interest Thur. 30,558, up 235 from Wed.

PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Feb	64.40	65.25	63.40	64.90	+.50
Mar	64.30	65.30	63.55	65.15	+.88
May	65.50	66.45	64.80	65.85	+.43
Jul	65.50	67.10	65.40	67.00	+1.10
Aug	64.00	65.30	64.00	65.30	+.80

Est. sales 9,234; sales Thur. 11,240. Total open interest Thur. 16,235, off 53 from Wed.

FRESH BROILER CHICKENS 30,000 lbs; dollars per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	53.75	54.85	53.60	54.85	+1.05
Dec	50.00	50.30	49.75	50.25	+.25
Feb	51.82	52.22	51.80	52.22	+.43
Apr				51.65	+.15
Jun	52.75	52.95	52.75	52.95	
Jul				52.55	
Aug	51.95	51.95	51.95	51.95	+.45

Est. sales 359; sales Thur. 258. Total open interest Thur. 2,737, up 69 from Wed.

SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep				60.00	+.25
Oct				59.10	+.40
Nov				64.50	
Dec				67.35	

Est. sales 0; sales Thur. 16. Total open interest Thur. 80, off 5 from Wed.

LUMBER old contracts 100,000 bd. ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	181.10	181.10	176.70	176.70	—5.00
Nov	191.50	191.50	186.70	186.70	—5.00
new contracts 130,000 bd. ft.					
Jan	186.50	186.50	182.30	182.30	—5.00
Mar	196.00	196.00	191.20	191.20	—5.00
May	203.50	203.50	201.50	201.50	—5.00
Jul	215.50	215.50	213.00	213.00	—5.00
Sep	220.10	220.10	219.50	219.50	—5.00
Nov				222.00	—5.00

Est. sales 2,818; sales Thur. 3,978. Total open interest Thur. 12,918, off 89 from Wed.

PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	194.50	194.50	190.00	192.70	—1.50
Nov	195.50	195.50	189.20	191.10	—4.10
Jan	198.50	198.50	192.50	194.60	—3.90
Mar	202.50	202.50	196.80	197.50	—4.70
May	205.00	205.00	200.20	201.00	—4.50
Jul	208.00	208.50	203.50	204.00	—4.00
Sep	206.00	207.00	204.00	207.00	—1.50

Sales Thur. 482. Total open interest Thur. 3,591, off 193 from Wed.

U.S. TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	90.05	90.22	89.81	90.00	—.09
Oct	90.02	90.07	89.75	89.89	—.05
Dec	89.70	89.83	89.35	89.56	—.16
Jan	89.69	89.69	89.33	89.52	—.14
Mar	89.49	89.60	89.18	89.32	—.21
Apr	89.13	89.49	89.13	89.27	—.21
Jun	89.36	89.46	89.07	89.23	—.16
Jul	89.15	89.35	89.06	89.18	—.18
Sep	89.34	89.34	89.02	89.16	—.15
Oct				89.11	—.16
Dec	89.23	89.28	88.94	89.11	—.14
Jan				89.07	—.14
Mar	89.15	89.15	88.86	88.98	—.18
Apr				88.93	—.19
Jun	88.98	88.98	88.75	88.94	—.12

Est. sales 12,909; sales Thur. 9,039. Total open interest Thur. 22,334, off 502 from Wed.

GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	72-26	73-05	72-10	72-20	—06
Dec	72-27	73-10	72-07	72-21	—07
Mar	72-25	73-09	72-09	72-23	—08
Jun	73-08	73-08	72-12	72-24	—09
Sep	73-05	73-08	72-18	72-25	—10
Dec	72-23	72-23	72-18	72-23	—12
Mar	72-28	73-08	72-17	72-21	—13
Jun	72-29	73-07	72-16	72-19	—14
Sep	72-25	73-06	72-15	72-17	—15
Dec	72-27	73-05	72-14	72-15	—16
Mar	72-27	73-04	72-14	72-14	—16

Sales Thur. 5,181. Total open interest Thur. 62,444, up 31 from Wed.

90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	89.15	89.15	89.00	89.00	—.20
Dec	88.65	88.73	88.50	88.55	—.10
Mar	88.46	88.46	88.40	88.40	—.10

Sales Thur. 35. Total open interest Thur. 115, up 6 from Wed. Note: close is average of last two trades.

LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 100 pct.)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	74-18	75-02	73-27	74-10	—11
Dec	74-18	74-28	73-24	74-08	—12
Mar	74-24	75-09	74-00	74-14	—13
Jun	74-27	75-14	74-22	74-18	—14
Sep	75-02	75-15	74-20	74-27	—12
Dec	75-05	75-17	74-20	74-27	—12
Mar	75-05	75-20	74-25	75-00	—10
Jun	75-10	75-17	75-00	75-03	—10
Sep	75-13	75-19	75-06	75-06	—10
Dec	75-18	75-21	75-06	75-09	—09
Mar	75-17	75-23	75-05	75-12	—08

Sales Thur. 18,832. Total open interest Thur. 117,774, up 166 from Wed.

BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	2.4110	2.4140	2.4070	2.4120	—30
Oct	2.4010	2.4025	2.3975	2.4010	—30
Dec	2.3850	2.3900	2.3815	2.3890	—15
Jan	2.3800	2.3835	2.3780	2.3835	—15
Mar	2.3680	2.3740	2.3680	2.3720	—25
Jun				2.3600	
Sep	2.3535	2.3535	2.3535	2.3535	+35

Est. sales 4,115; sales Thur. 5,070. Total open interest Thur. 14,549, off 752 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	.8602	.8603	.8594	.8595	—07
Oct				.8610	—05
Dec	.8625	.8631	.8615	.8623	—05
Jan				.8625	—08
Mar	.8650	.8650	.8637	.8650	—01
Apr				.8660	—05
Jun	.8651	.8652	.8651	.8652	—22
Sep	.8666	.8666	.8666	.8666	—14

Est. sales 2,021; sales Thur. 1,880. Total open interest Thur. 10,938, off 108 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	.5610	.5632	.5605	.5614	+02
Oct	.5620	.5630	.5620	.5630	+05
Dec	.5659	.5669	.5646	.5658	
Jan	.5660	.5670	.5660	.5670	+05
Mar	.5712	.5720	.5705	.5710	+02
Apr				.5725	—30
Jun				.5765	
Sep	.5850	.5855	.5850	.5855	

Est. sales 2,714; sales Thur. 3,046. Total open interest Thur. 8,985, off 33 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder. No open contracts

FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc. *No open contracts*

JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	.004576	.004595	.004564	.004578	—16
Oct				.004585	—10
Dec	.004583	.004597	.004566	.004580	—16
Jan				.004590	—18
Mar	.004600	.004640	.004600	.004610	—17
Apr				.004625	—10

Est. sales 2,518; sales Thur. 4,357. Total open interest Thur. 9,268, off 1,071 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	.6122	.6138	.6108	.6121	—11
Oct				.6150	—10
Dec	.6223	.6238	.6207	.6221	—10
Jan				.6250	
Mar	.6320	.6333	.6310	.6315	—05
Jun				.6430	
Sep				.6550	

Est. sales 3,036; sales Thur. 4,575. Total open interest Thur. 9,964, up 559 from Wed. Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

Sept. 5, 1980

ROUND WHITE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Nov	9.15	9.30	9.10	9.10	—0.01
Mar	13.00	13.12	12.75	12.95	+0.03
Apr	15.60	15.60	15.13	15.35	—0.09

Est. sales 3,392; sales Thur. 3,085. Total open interest Thur. 16,396 up 438 from Wed.

COFFEE 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	126.25	128.00	125.99	128.00	+1.00
Dec	133.00	135.50	132.71	135.34	+1.12
Mar	138.50	143.00	138.50	142.35	+2.34
May	143.10	147.00	143.10	146.84	+2.80
Jul	146.50	150.80	146.00	149.43	+3.13
Sep	146.50	152.00	146.50	151.72	+3.18
Dec	147.00	154.80	147.00	153.79	+2.89

Est. sales 3,610; sales Thur. 3,968. Total open interest Thur. 10,806 up 174 from Tues.

SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Oct	32.20	32.85	31.90	32.06	—0.47
Jan	33.60	33.60	33.60	33.45	—0.50
Mar	34.65	35.20	34.35	34.61	—0.30
May	34.50	34.85	34.10	34.30	—0.33
Jul	33.85	34.40	33.75	33.80	—0.21
Sep	32.95	33.20	32.90	32.97	+0.11
Oct	32.20	32.60	32.10	32.28	+0.03
Jan				29.35	

Est. sales 9,966; sales Thur. 20,180. Total open interest Thur. 71,927 up 489 from Wed.

COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	97.50	97.50	95.45	97.25	+2.15
Dec	z2,158	2,233	2,151	2,204	+59.00
Mar	z2,230	2,249	2,145	2,278	+53.00
May	z2,285	2,340	2,285	2,337	+57.00
Jul	z			2,382	+57.00
Sep	z2,397	2,397	2,385	2,432	+52.00

Est. sales 2,500; sales Thur. 1,203. Total open interest Thur. 10,812 up 266 from Wed.
z-New contracts 10 metric ton, change in dollar per metric tons.

ORANGE JUICE 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Sep	96.80	97.00	95.90	97.00	+0.50
Nov	96.40	96.40	95.40	96.40	+0.10
Jan	96.90	97.00	96.05	97.00	+0.55
Mar	97.20	97.50	96.85	97.50	+0.30
May	97.95	98.00	97.35	98.20	+0.25
Jul				98.70	+0.25

Est. sales 450; sales Thur. 503. Total open interest Thur. 7,129 up 99 from Wed.

COTTON, No.2 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.

	Open	High
Oct	93.40	94.70
Dec	92.30	93.60
Mar	92.20	93.40
May	92.05	93.20
Jul	91.60	92.60
Oct	85.50	85.50
Dec	81.92	82.50

Est. sales 8,850; sales Thur. 1[...] Total open interest Thur. 4[...] Wed.

SILVER 5,000 troy oz.; cents per troy oz.

	Open	High
Sep	1718.0	1742.0
Oct	1748.5	1740.5
Dec	1770.0	1777.0
Jan	1797.2	1797.2
Mar	1837.5	1837.5
May	1879.5	1879.5
Jul	1921.5	1921.5
Sep	1963.5	1963.5
Dec	2025.0	2025.0
Jan		
Mar	2888.0	2888.0
May	2130.0	2130.0

Est. sales 3,580; sales Thur. 4[...] Total open interest Thur. 25[...] Wed.

PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High
Sep	687.80	687.00
Oct	692.00	697.00
Jan	718.00	722.00
Apr	743.00	747.00
Jul	765.00	773.00
Oct	799.00	799.00

Est. sales 2,564; sales Thur. 3[...] Total open interest Thur. [...] Wed.

GOLD 100 troy oz; dollars per troy oz.

	Open	High
Sep	655.00	652.50
Oct	660.00	661.50
Dec	677.00	678.00
Feb	692.00	694.50
Apr	711.20	711.20
Jun	724.50	727.50
Aug	741.00	741.00
Oct	756.70	756.70
Dec	782.00	782.00
Feb	792.00	794.00
Apr	805.00	805.00
Jun	823.50	823.50

Est. sales 42,000; sales Thur. 4[...] Total open interest Thur. 174[...] Wed.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

September 5, 1980

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Sony Corp	718,000	13⅞	+⅛
White Motor	403,800	3⅜	—1⅛
Mobil	397,800	65⅞	—1⅛
Gulf Oil	355,300	39¾	—⅞
Benquet B	340,100	14¼	
Pullman	297,100	48⅛	+1¼
Lilly Ell	282,700	50⅛	—1⅜
Polaroid	281,300	29¼	+1½
Comsat	270,600	40¼	+1¼
Uniroyal	267,700	6	+⅛
SunshMn s	266,400	16	+1⅛
NatSemi s	255,600	40¼	+¾
CitiesSvc s	254,900	43⅛	
Norrisind	253,500	26½	—5½
Zenith R	241,900	17¾	+⅝

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	37.99	67.53
Advanced	693	795
Volume Up (millions)	14.46	20.89
Declined	812	784
Volume Down (millions)	17.92	31.49
Unchanged	401	348
Total Issues	1,906	1,927
New highs	N.A.	208
New lows	N.A.	4

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	945.73	950.68	937.83	940.96	—7.85
20 Trn	326.69	328.93	323.40	325.43	—2.35
15 Util	112.85	113.55	112.12	112.78	—0.18
65 Stk	346.37	348.40	343.24	344.98	—2.40

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	126.12	124.08	124.88	—0.54
Industrials	143.12	140.78	141.71	—0.59
Utilities	52.12	51.35	51.65	—0.21
Finance	13.39	13.18	12.97	—0.06
Transp.	19.29	18.22	19.11	—0.12

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	72.46	72.04	72.13	—0.28
Industrials	83.79	83.29	83.42	—0.32
Transp.	64.00	63.66	63.73	—0.16
Utilities	39.46	39.31	39.31	—0.16
Finance	68.83	68.57	68.60	—0.20

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	*Short
September 4	187,773	399,469	1,315
September 3	177,921	388,296	1,730
September 2	143,729	316,981	1,199
August 29	124,282	276,455	921
August 28	131,921	310,649	1,063

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Chg.
IntrCtyGs g	537,700	20⅛	+⅞
Intl Bnknot	309,800	3⅞	+½
Goldfield Co	423,800	3	+⅜
AtlasCM	308,000	6⅛	+¼
GIICorp s	146,200	25⅛	—½
Marindus B	135,900	7⅛	+⅛
Champ Ho	134,700	1⅝	
Syntex Corp	131,400	47½	—½
Aegis Corp	124,500	2⅛	+⅛
ConOilGas s	96,600	16⅞	+1⅛

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	7.92	9.84
Advanced	382	324
Volume Up (millions)	5.05	4.95
Declined	292	314
Volume Down (millions)	2.02	2.58
Unchanged	401	305
Total Issues	995	843
New highs	N.A.	77
New lows	N.A.	2

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
333.27	330.93	331.34	—0.54

Cash Prices

September 5, 1980

Commodity and unit	Thu	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	1.45	2.08
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.67	0.47
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	366.00	347.00
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	227.36
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	87-88	92-93
Lead Spot, lb	0.42	0.58
Copper elect., lb	92½	93¾
Tin (Straits), lb	8.5602	7.6319
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	0.35½	0.35½
Silver N.Y., oz	17.20	11.815
Gold N.Y., oz	651.00	329.15

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

September 5, 1980

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,251.20 f	1,242.40 f
Reuters	1,727.00	1,731.80
Dow Jones Spot	445.57	443.88
D.J. Futures	465.49	465.60

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Friday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—86

ASA	Homestke wi	PrimeMot s
BaldwUtd	HuttonEF s	Pullman
BauschLb s	IUIntA	Raymndint
Brown Grp	IUInt pf	ReadngBates
Butlerint s	Inalico pfA	RdgBatcy pf
CalifhMng s	Interco pf	RelGrp pfB
CarnoRLk g	Koehring	Resord pfB
Carlisle	LawterCh	Robshw Con
DeloxChk n	Lenox Inc	Rowan s
DomeMng	Leslie Fay	RoyCrown
DoverCp s	Lionel Corp	SntFeInt
Dreyfus Cp	LoralCp s	Sedcoinc s
EGGinc s	Malone Hyd	ServCo Int
EatonCp	Matromed	Sherwn Wm
Edwards s	Mobil Home	SherWms pf
EDS	Mont Pow	Smithint s
Enserch	MtFuel Sup	SouthldRoy s
FtHow Pap	Munsingw	Starrett
GAFCp pf	NL Ind	Stevens JP
GCACorp s	NewparkRes	SunshMn s
GCACorp wi	Niagra Shre	Texas Inst
GapStores	NorAm Phil	Triangl Ind
Gerinkl Brk	OakInd	Uniroyal
Geosrce	Ogden Corp	WsinCoNA s
GlobalMar s	OutletCo	WstCoNA wi
GuardnIn	OverShip s	WstnCoNA pf
HarlndJh s	PalmBeach	Zapata Co
HiltonHtl	PayisDg	Zenith R
Homestke	Plessey Ltd	

NEW LOWS—4

CritonCo wi	NDist 4.50pf	White Motor
KeystFds n		

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 5, 1980

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	11 11/16 - 11 13/16	8½ - 8⅞	5¼ - 5⅝	16⅝ - 16⅞	11 9/16 - 11 13/16
2 M.	11¼ - 11⅞	8 9/16 - 8 11/16	5½ - 5⅝	16½ - 16⅝	11⅝ - 11⅞
3 M.	11 5/16 - 11 7/16	8⅝ - 8⅞	5⅜ - 5⅝	16½ - 16⅝	11⅝ - 11⅞
6 M.	11⅝ - 11⅞	8 5/16 - 8 7/16	5 5/16 - 5 7/16	15⅝ - 15⅞	12 - 12¼
1 Y.	11 15/16 - 12 1/16	8 1/16 - 8 3/16	5 3/16 - 5 5/16	14 7/16 - 15 1/16	12¼ - 12½

Dividen[ds]

September 5, 19[80]

INCREASED

Company	Per.	A[mount]
Banner Indus	S	
John Labatt	Q	
SPS Technologies	Q	

LIQUIDATIN[G]

Trans Air Freight

USUAL

Company	Per.	A[mount]
Amer Technical Indus	Q	
Asamera Oil	Q	
Bayly Corp	Q	
Beatrice Foods	Q	
Brunsw Mgn&Smelt	Q	
Chubb Corp	Q	
Commcl Alliance	Q	
Commwealth Edison	Q	
Consumers Dist	Q	
Dual Life	Q	
ERC Corp	Q	
Everest&Jennings	Q	
Federal Industries	Q	
Fieldcrest Mills	Q	
Fulton Natl	Q	
Genesee Brewing	Q	
Gifford Inst	Q	
Hartfield Zodys	Q	
Holiday Inns	Q	
Holmes (DH)	Q	
Leslie Fay	Q	
Lowes Cos Inc	Q	
Masmutl Mge & Rlty	Q	
Omega Optical	Q	
Save Way Indus	Q	
Seaboard Allied Mill	Q	
Tandy Brands	Q	
Uld Inns Inc	Q	
Zenith Natl Insurance	Q	
Zurn Indus	Q	

A-Annual; M-Monthly; Q-Quarte[rly; S-Semi-an]nual.

Alaskan Sta[te ...] To Distribu[te ...] Wealth Voi[ded]

ANCHORAGE, Alas[ka, ...] (AP) — The Alaska [Supreme] Court has struck down [a plan] that would have distrib[uted part] of the state's oil wealth [to] citizens by reducing the[ir indi]vidual income tax.

The court ruled 3-2 [...] that basing the tax re[bate on] the number of years a [resident] filed tax returns violate[s the equal] protection clause of the [con]stitution.

In response to the ru[ling, Gov.] Jay Hammond ordered [the legisla]ture into special session [to] devise a new tax reductio[n ...]

The court *is still con[sidering ...]* companion "share the w[ealth" plan] that would return pa[rt of the] state's oil revenues to [residents], with those living here s[...] hood getting the most. S[...] neys who have argued [...] plan, already declared u[nconstitu]tional by a lower court, [...] unique to the nation.

The legislature passed [...] grams last spring in an [...] return more than $400 [...] oil profits to state resid[ents ...] year. Ron and Patricia Z[...] moved to Anchorage fro[m ...] ington state two years a[go ...] lenged the laws, maintai[ning] they discriminated agai[nst new]comers in violation of [the] federal equal protection [guaran]tees.

Argentine Inflatio[n ...]

BUENOS AIRES, Sep[t. ...] DJ) — Argentina's 12-mo[nth infla]tion rate dipped below 10[0 percent] last month for the first tim[e in] five years, the Economy [Ministry] reported yesterday. It said [the cost] of living rose 3.4 percent [in Aug]ust, up 88 percent for [the 12-]month period, the first d[ouble-di]git inflation rate since Jun[e ...]

هكذا من الأصل

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 5

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div.	$	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
48½	35	TxPL pf4.56		12.		z100	40	39	39	—2
5	2⅝	Thorofar .08e		2.1	21	21	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
31	19½	Thriftm 1.40		5.0	3	4	28⅛	28	28	— ⅜
11	3⅜	Tidwell			16	27	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛
27¾	18½	Timeplx n			33	57	25¼	25	25	— ⅜
40½	28½	TolEd pf4.25		13.		z50	32	32	32	— ½
6¼	2¼	ToppsG			29	3¾	3⅝	3⅝		
19⅝	12⅝	TorinCp 1		4.9	6	68	u20½	19⅞	20⅝	+1½
31¾	16⅝	TotlPet 9.48			10	59	24⅞	24¼	24½	+ ⅛
21½	10⅞	TotPet wt				42	14⅝	14⅛	14⅜	— ⅛
3¾	2¼	TownCtry			20	13	3	3	3	— ⅛
22¼	20⅝	Towner s				300	22½	21¼	22	+ ⅞
9⅝	4⅝	TrnsLux .10e		1.1	8	114	9¼	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	8¼	TranOil .05e		.3	43	59	15⅛	14⅜	15	— ⅜
11⅞	5⅛	TrnsTec n.28		2.6	11	123	10⅞	10½	10⅞	
8⅝	5⅝	Tredwy .28		3.4	9	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
13	7¼	TriSM .80		8.1	4	24	10	9⅞	9⅞	
15¾	6¼	TriaCp .20		2.4		8	8⅝	8½	8½	— ¼
28	8½	TriOil			34	165	23⅞	23¼	23⅝	— ⅜
8½	7¾	TuboMx s			9	281	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
38½	25	TurnrC 2.20		5.7	6	7	u38⅞	38½	38⅝	+ ⅜
6¼	3½	TwinFr .20		4.8	138	129	4¼	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
		— U—U—U —								
7¼	3⅛	UNA .28		4.8	4	5	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ¼
15	6⅞	URS .40		2.9	9	27	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	USR Ind			32	9	3½	3½	3½	
7⅞	4	Unimax			9	19	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
23⅛	13	UAirPd .68		3.3	15	4	20⅞	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
6¾	4	UnAsbst				103	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ¼
15⅛	10	UnCosF .76b		5.8	6	15	13⅛	13	13	
3	1½	UnFoods			13	343	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	4	UnMotCp			17	60	u 9½	8⅞	9⅛	+ ⅜
9	6¼	UNICp pf				6	u 9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
14	7⅞	UnRltIn 1.03e		8.1	13	36	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	
7½	2⅛	USAir wt				153	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅜
24⅝	10	USFltr .36		1.5	10	238	24¼	23⅝	23⅝	
11⅛	5	UnityB			9	16	7⅞	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
9	5¼	UnivCla .05		.5	6	55	u 9⅞	9⅜	9⅞	+ ½
37¾	15	UnivRs .36		1.0	19	161	36⅞	35½	36⅛	+ ⅜
10¼	7¼	UnivRu .72		7.9	14	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
		— V—V—V —								
9⅝	3⅛	Valle's			53	126	8⅞	7⅞	8	— ½
18½	11½	VallyRs n1.24		8.8	5	4	14¼	14⅛	14½	
16⅝	7⅝	Volmac .20t				14	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
5⅛	2⅝	ValueL .07e		1.7		68	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
13¾	13⅛	VermIA .32b		1.9	7	9	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
13¾	5⅞	Verniltrn .10		.8	9	62	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	+ ¼
7¼	4	Veriplte .10b		2.0	4	41	5⅜	5	5	
3⅜	1¼	Viatech				39	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ½
15⅛	7⅛	Vicon n			11	45	14⅝	14½	14⅜	+ ⅜
4	1⅞	VintageE			15	37	3	3	3	+ ⅛
5	2⅝	Virco .081			7	5	4	4	4	
16⅝	6⅞	Vishay .53t		3.4	12	34	15¾	15½	15¾	
11⅞	4⅛	VisualG .20		1.9	14	29	10⅝	10½	10⅝	
6⅝	4⅛	VolMer .12e		2.3	8	3	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
13	7⅝	Voplex .52		4.8	13	5	11	10¾	10¾	
10½	4⅞	VulcCp .24		2.7	5	3	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
		— W—W—W —								
6⅝	2	WTC				932	u 7¼	6½	7¼	+1
11⅛	6⅛	Wackht .40b		3.7	9	13	10¾	10⅝	10¾	
4½	1⅜	WadelEq				5	3⅝	3⅜	3⅜	
43⅛	14½	Walnoco 5.12		.3	47	217	36	35⅛	35⅞	— ⅛
33⅞	13⅝	Walbr n .28		.8	12	11	33	32⅞	33	+ ⅛
25	18⅝	Walco .80b		3.8	6	57	21¼	21	21¼	+ ¼
9⅝	4	WallcS .28		3.1	6	56	9⅛	8⅞	9	
55⅞	19½	Wang B .20		.4	26	734	52⅜	51⅞	52	— ⅜
52¼	18⅝	Wang C s.10		.2	25	42	51⅜	50⅝	50⅞	
14	8⅝	WardsCo .20		1.5	5	3	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
25⅛	15⅜	WshPost .44		1.9	9	89	23¼	22	23¼	+1¼
38¼	25½	WRIT 2.72		7.3	18	13	37⅜	37⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
39¾	14⅝	Withrd n1.17t		3.1	15	137	38⅞	37⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
24⅝	8⅝	WeldTu s.30		2.2	7	60	14	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅜
5⅞	4	Wellco .25e		4.8		4	5¼	5⅛	5¼	— ⅛
36¼	15⅝	Wstbrn 9.70		2.3		304	31⅝	30⅛	30½	— ⅜
34⅞	12⅛	WstFin .52		2.4	3	37	21	19⅞	20⅛	— ⅜
14⅞	4⅞	Whitehall			23	139	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ¼
19¼	8½	Wichita			23	33	18½	18⅛	18½	
2¼	1⅛	WillcxG			3	17	2⅛	2	2	
25	13⅝	Wmhous .80		3.3	7	34	24⅛	24	24⅛	
2⅛	1⅛	WilsnB				24	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
25⅛	13⅝	Wincorp .40		2.1	46	3	19	19	19	
10⅝	7⅜	Winkim .44		5.5	5	1	8	8	8	
46	29⅜	WisP pf4.50		11.		240	40	39⅝	39⅝	—1¼
2⅝	1⅞	WolfHB .20e		7.6	8	13	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
13⅝	6⅞	WkWear .44		3.3	9	40	13¼	13	13¼	+ ⅜
24	9⅝	WwEngy n			29	144	20¼	19½	19⅝	— ½
24½	12	Wrathr .05e		.3		16	19⅞	19¾	19⅞	— ⅛
7¼	⅞	WrightH g				873	7¼	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
18	11	Wynns s .48		3.0	6	110	15⅞	15⅜	15¾	+ ⅜
15½	9¼	WymBn .80		5.3	6	11	15⅛	15	15	
		— X—Y—Z —								
8⅞	4⅛	Zimmer .36		4.5	11	37	8⅛	8	8	— ¼

Sales figures are unofficial

d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.

Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.

a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split-up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.

x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.

WILLIAM PFAFF ON FRENCH AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

International Herald Tribune

We've got news for you.

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, Sept. 4, 1980

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, Sept. 4, 1980

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

	High	Low	Close	Chg.
12162 Bnk Mont	$29⅝	29½	29⅝	+ ¼
300 Can Cmt	$12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
2200 Con Bath	$17	16⅞	16⅞	
9700 Dom TxtA	$14⅞	14½	14⅝	— ¼
1400 Imasco	$26	25¾	26	+ ¼
600 Mnt Trst	$23⅝	23½	23⅝	+ ⅛
11453 NatBk Cda	$13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅛
3250 Power Cp	$17¾	17½	17½	— ⅛
200 Roll and A	$8	8	8	
17526 Royal Bk	$54	52¼	52¼	—1⅜
38096 Roy Trst Co	$20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
100 Steinbrg A	$22	22	22	+ ¼

Total Sales 1,259,317 shares.

Canadian Indexes

September 5, 1980

	Close	Previous
Montreal	388.92	390.19
Toronto	2,268.80	2,272.70

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index.
Toronto : TSE 300 index.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, Sept. 5, 1980

n.a.- Not applicable.

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, September 5, 1980

Prices supplied by Credit Suisse-First Boston Ltd., London.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
September 5, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Aug	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oct	330.00	332.50	327.25	328.00	332.00	333.00
213 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Sep	940.00	930.00	935.00	937.00	926.00	929.00
Dec	980.00	968.00	976.00	978.00	968.00	969.00
Mar	1,019	1,007	1,016	1,017	1,006	1,007
May	1,038	1,028	1,036	1,038	1,028	1,029
Jly	1,059	—	1,056	1,059	1,050	1,052
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,080	1,082	1,073	1,077
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,100	1,103	1,098	1,102
1,161 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Sep	1,054	1,041	1,049	1,050	1,035	1,042
Nov	1,108	1,096	1,103	1,104	1,097	1,098
Jan	1,152	1,137	1,143	1,144	1,140	1,144
Mar	1,169	1,157	1,165	1,160	1,165	1,173
May	1,180	1,169	1,170	1,175	1,171	1,173
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,186	1,188	1,180	1,185
Sep	1,220	1,218	1,222	1,225	1,200	1,230
2,159 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)
September 5, 1980

	Today Bid	Today Asked	Previous Bid	Previous Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	840.00	842.00	839.00	840.00
3 months	861.00	862.00	858.00	858.50
Cathodes: spot	810.00	812.00	806.00	807.00
3 months	834.00	836.00	830.00	832.00
Tin: spot	7,100.00	7,105.00	7,075.00	7,085.00
3 months	7,135.00	7,140.00	7,115.00	7,120.00
Lead: spot	358.00	360.00	352.00	353.00
3 months	372.50	373.50	367.00	367.50
Zinc: spot	324.50	326.00	319.00	321.00
3 months	336.00	337.00	331.00	332.00
Silver: spot	713.00	716.00	692.00	694.00
3 months	742.00	744.00	719.50	721.00
Aluminium: spot	696.00	698.00	698.00	—
3 months	702.00	704.00	702.00	703.00
Nickel: spot	2,735.00	2,745.00	2,704.00	2,706.00
3 months	2,760.00	2,765.00	2,737.00	2,739.00

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)
September 5, 1980

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Oct	3,110	3,085	3,091	3,100	—21
Nov	3,070	3,070	3,070	3,110	—30
Dec	3,195	3,180	3,185	3,190	—30
Mar	3,320	3,300	3,305	3,315	—34
May	N.T.	N.T.	3,290	3,315	—40
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	3,190	3,270	—20
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	3,230	3,280	—20
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	3,095	3,130	—25
800 lots.					
COCOA					
Sep	890	890	870	900	—5
Dec	935	935	940	955	—5
Mar	985	985	982	990	—12
May	N.T.	N.T.	995	1,022	+15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,010	1,040	Unch.
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,030	—	Unch.
4 lots					

Tokyo Exchange

September 5, 1980

	Yen		Yen
Asahi Chem.	187	Mitsubi Hvy Ind.	413
Asahi Glass	412	Mitsubi Chem.	418
Canon	637	Mitsubi Corp.	374
Dai Nip. Print	555	Mitsubi Elec	375
Fuji Bank	418	Mitsui Co.	739
Fuji Photo	660	Mitsukoshi	585
Hitachi	313	Nippon Elec.	448
Honda Motor	521	Nippon Steel	139
C. Itoh	427	Sharp	606
I.H.I.	151	Sony Corp	2,680
Japan Air L.	2,370	Sumitomo Bank	418
Kansai El. Pwr.	880	Sumitomo Chem.	131
Kao Soap	418	Sumitomo Metal	161
Kawasaki Steel	136	Taisho Marine	281
Kirin Brewery	416	Takeda	581
Komatsu	188	Teijin	133
Kubota	251	Tokyo Marine	630
Matsu El. Ind.	692	Toray	234
Matsu E. Wks	209	Toyota	776

New index : 480.78 ; Previous : 479.25
Nikkei-DJ index : 6,943.49 ; Previous : 6,917.56

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(Continued from Back Page)

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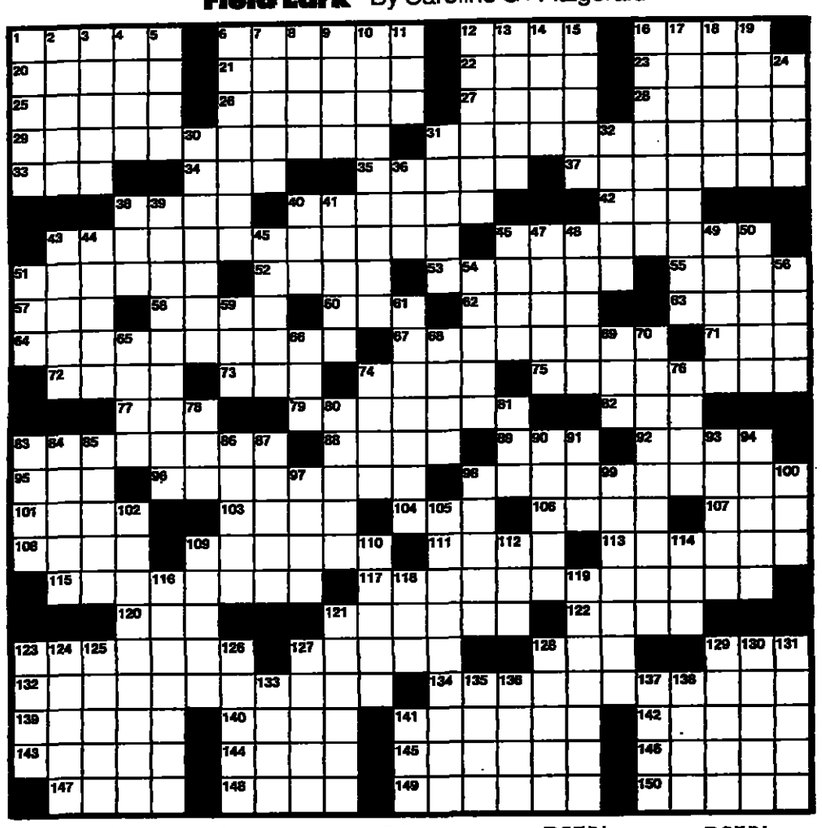
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by EUGENE T. MALESKA

Field Lark By Caroline G. Fitzgerald



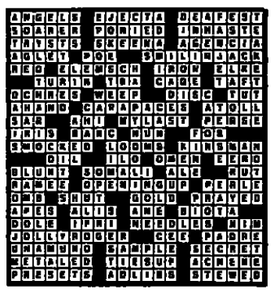
ACROSS

1 Coating or film
6 On Old Ironsides
12 Frolic
16 Churchill's "—— Country"
20 Start over
21 Thurified
22 Unlucky
23 Largest country in Africa
25 Originate
26 Apostles' and Nicene
27 Tarzan's swing
28 Moslem scholars
29 Memorial Stadium
31 Riverfront Stadium
33 Observe
34 Suffix with diction
35 Ham it up
37 Rumpled
38 Hog fat
40 Metallic disks
42 High, waterproof boot
43 Meadowlands stadium
46 Shea Stadium
51 City ENE of Indianapolis
52 Suffix with suffer
53 Drudge
55 Ericsson
57 Baba the woodcutter
58 Bullet
60 Eight-time Norris Trophy winner
62 Capital of Southern Yemen
63 Piscivorous flier
64 Veterans Stadium
67 Starfish
71 Noted ref. book
72 Spurt
73 Trouble
74 Year in reign of Otto I
75 Mounted police
77 Eye sore
79 Estelle from Lynn
82 Part of Can.
83 False claim
88 Central Park producer
89 Key letter
92 Undercover cop
95 Linden or Holbrook
96 Isolated
98 Louisiana Superdome
101 Great Barrier Island
103 Operatic prince
104 Islanders' org.
106 Undiluted
107 Kier or keeve
108 Compact
109 Make bubbly
111 Egg-shaped
113 Doe, to a fawn
115 Pontiac Silverdome
117 Orange Bowl
120 —— Canals, St. Marys River
121 Roman officials
122 Suit to——
123 Ex-Dodger manager and family
127 Kind of remark
128 N.Z. tree
129 Bill
132 Metropolitan Stadium
134 County Coliseum
139 ". . . ——and silver beam": Shelley
140 Asian desert
141 Unworthy idol
142 Dimmer
143 Moore's "—— Rookh"
144 Persea or wicopy
145 Witch in TV's "Bewitched"
146 Nautical direction
147 Loom reed
148 Orange-red ring stone
149 Taws, often
150 Tithe part

DOWN

1 Favor
2 "Bad" Mr. Brown
3 Old-womanish
4 Gusto
5 Togolese group
6 Harmonies
7 Bird's morsel
8 Person who is sui generis
9 On a cruise
10 Memorable, as a day
11 Deg. for one who cares about caries
12 Faces, as an embankment
13 Like bighorns
14 Type of porcelain
15 Skirt feature
16 "Business ——"
17 All-out
18 "Lets Make ——"
19 Nettle
24 Plant or ointment
30 Trusts
31 "Treasure Island" pirate
32 Drooping
36 Ferrer or Tormé
38 Varnish base.
39 Cordials
40 Roast or roaster
41 Tie for a groom
43 Solzhenitsyn's "Archipelago"
44 Architect Jones: 1573-1652
45 Like gnus in zoos
46 Broken-down horse
47 She married a Lloyd
48 Drift
49 Great-grandchild, in Glasgow
50 Forty-——
51 Busch or Marsh
54 Quarter type in Paris
56 I.R.S. agents
59 —— boat, for sailing
61 Memorial Coliseum
65 Irving Stone's "—— for Life"
66 Bribe
68 Dr. in "Tristram Shandy"
69 Charged atom
70 Southern New York, e.g.
74 Demo follower
76 Egyptian god
78 Chemical suffix
80 Notwithstanding
81 Place to get fit
83 Unit of illumination
84 Amount of assessment
85 Ink resin
86 Emulated Caleb
87 Bore hated by sailors
90 Official language of India
91 Suffix with opal
93 Poe's one-word bird
94 Sharp metallic sound
97 Bookbinder's sheepskin
98 Spot for a snow bunny
99 One of many behind bars
100 Four-time N.L. home-run champ
102 Marginal note
105 Outlet for fans
109 "I Feel —— Comin' On": 1935
110 Arcaro or Stanky
112 Letters on a chasuble
114 "Norma ——"
116 Lunchtime for many
118 Like: Suffix
119 —— a jaybird
121 Committed a deadly sin
123 Of grandparents
124 Certain beans
125 Carpentry, for one
126 Some noncoms
127 Temperate
128 Antonym for abbor
129 Leftovers in solitaire
130 Prevent
131 Slip for a ship
133 J. F. Cooper heroine
135 Lick—— promise
136 "—— Rhythm": 1930
137 Young oyster
138 Elizabeth is one
141 Boston jetsam: Dec. 16, 1773

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

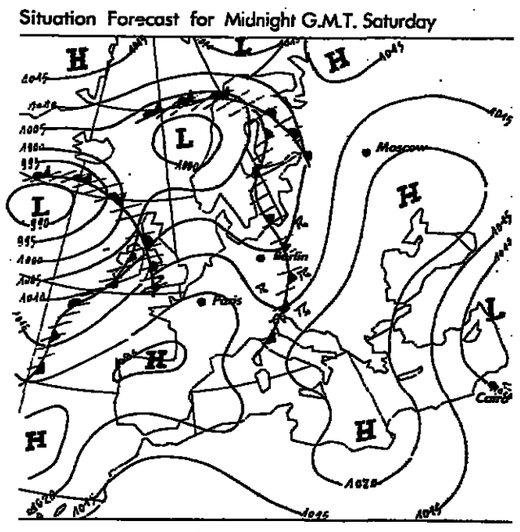


WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	23	73	Fair	MADRID	29	84	Fair
AMSTERDAM	18	64	Rain	MIAMI	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	20	68	Cloudy	MILAN	24	75	Foggy
ATHENS	25	77	Fair	MONTREAL	24	75	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	82	Cloudy	MOSCOW	16	61	Showers
BELGRADE	24	75	Fair	MUNICH	27	81	Fair
BERLIN	22	72	Foggy	NEW YORK	24	75	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	20	68	Showers	NICE	23	73	Cloudy
BUCHAREST	23	73	Fair	OSLO	15	59	Overcast
BUDAPEST	23	73	Fair	PARIS	19	66	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	26	79	Overcast	PRAGUE	25	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	20	68	Foggy	ROME	25	77	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Fair	SOFIA	20	68	Fair
DUBLIN	17	63	Showers	STOCKHOLM	17	63	Overcast
EDINBURGH	16	61	Rain	TEHRAN	—	—	N.A.
FLORENCE	26	79	Foggy	TEL AVIV	28	82	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	21	70	Overcast	TOKYO	26	79	Cloudy
GENEVA	21	70	Foggy	TUNIS	30	86	Fair
HELSINKI	17	63	Cloudy	VIENNA	22	72	Fair
HOUSTON	32	90	Stormy	WARSAW	22	72	Fair
ISTANBUL	28	68	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	29	84	Cloudy
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Cloudy	ZURICH	24	75	Cloudy
LISBON	24	75	Fair				
LONDON	19	66	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT; Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Midnight G.M.T. Saturday



In Bid to Speed Mail, U.S. Group Sends Out Self-Addressed Pigeons

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (AP) — Figuring that a bird in the boardroom is worth more than a letter in the mail, a Century City cultural group tried an experiment in return mail — self-addressed pigeons.

The Century City Cultural Commission was getting no response to mailed pleas for appointments with local executives to discuss ways to bring culture and art to the area, said Margaret Willard, administrative director.

So self-addressed return racing pigeons were being delivered to 12 executives yesterday.

Renting a bird costs $5, and while it is not exactly direct — the pigeons return to the home of their owner, William Rice, in Sepulveda — Ms. Willard thinks a feathered messenger will get more attention than a letter and get there faster, besides.

The pigeons were delivered in boxes with instructions to secretaries on how to handle the bird and attach the reply card.

The first delivery, to an insurance brokerage, apparently ruffled no feathers. The bird never got out of the box. "It made an impression," however, said a secretary.

By the end of the month, Ms. Willard hopes to have pigeons in at least 30 companies in this Los Angeles business district.

BOOKS

THE VICTORIANS AND ANCIENT GREECE

By Richard Jenkyns. Harvard. Illustrated. 386 pp. $30.

Reviewed by John Leonard

HARVARD chooses not to tell us much about Richard Jenkyns, except that he is a lecturer in classics at the University of Bristol. No previous books are mentioned. And this one is dedicated to his parents. Is he young? I hope so, because "The Victorians and Ancient Greece" is a marvelous exercise in cultural history — learned, witty, abrasive — and one wishes him many more books.

We tend to forget that the idea of perfect Hellenic culture — democratic, calm and reposeful, full of youth and light and muscular athleticism and Doric columns and sex without guilt — came late to modern Europe, after the Gothic and the Baroque seemed to have shot their bolts, after Rome became boring. And we tend to blame the Germans for that idea, perhaps because there are so many German tourists in Greece, although Goethe, Lessing and Winckelmann never actually made it to the "sacred ground" they rhapsodized about.

A Personal Look

In fact, British explorers in the second half of the 18th century were the first competent intellectuals to take a personal look at Athens, bring back drawings and important artifacts — which would, of course, include the Elgin Marbles a little later — and start a fuss that would add Greek to Latin in the classical education of every young Englishman in training to administer an empire.

Like the Germans, the British invented the Greece they thought they needed. The 5th B.C. was their favorite century. A mythical "south" was their Eden of city-states, and it was a south, moreover, somehow white and chaste and innocent of struggle. (An impatient Jenkyns reminds us briefly of Agamemnon and Clytemnestra, then pushes on.) The Victorians thought long and not very hard about race. Indeed, Jenkyns tells us, "they toyed with racial ideas casually and uncomprehendingly, like children playing by the power lines." And they were inclined to worship those who were least like Victorians — a Homer, a Raphael, a Bach.

Jenkyns' business is to explain the attraction of an invented Greece for a Victorian age that considered itself "secondary" and self-conscious about "a tremendous past" it could not equal. His inquiry takes him into fiction and poetry, sculpture and architecture and painting, education and politics and homosexuality, the cult of genius and the fear of imperial decline. That the Victorians should have suffered from an inferiority complex is a surprise; that their dream of a mankind "at heart . . . both rational and good" and certain to "flourish and expand" in the 20th century was just that — "mere dreams" — disheartens.

Besides the nonsense of "south" versus "north," of "Hellenism" versus "Hebraism," of a classical education versus the various reform bills of the 19th century, of snobbery and Platonic love versus sailors and the young sons of Italian fishermen, Jenkyns is at pains to explore self-deluding metaphor, the vagaries of fashion, the uses and pleasures of minor art, the writing of bad history and the history of bad thinking. He is always reminding us of Nietzsche, of Dionysius.

And along the way he strews opinions as if they were silver coins. Thomas Hardy's "real gifts as a novelist were for depicting the country scene and the humors of rustic life, but he was determined to be the Aeschylus of Wessex." Unfortunately, "there is no terrible inevitability about the fates of Tess or Jude; they are merely accident-prone." Arnold Toynbee is "the Procrustes of Chatham House." Lord Sandwich "is best known for putting a piece of meat between two slices of bread; more remarkably, he kept a mistress who was murdered by a clergyman, an unusual occurrence even in the Age of Reason."

It is hard to imagine how the reputations of Walter Pater and Matthew Arnold and Frederick Lord Leighton will survive the roughing up they receive here. Jenkyns makes the difficult look easy by making Tennyson and Gerard Manley Hopkins sound more interesting than they were. He has fresh things to say on George Eliot, Dickens, Gladstone, Yeats and Ruskin, whose "crazy precision" failed to prepare him for the shock of finding out that his new wife, unlike a Greek statue, had pubic hair.

A Genius for Quotation

He is mordant: "The shift of power northward, from Italy, Spain and Portugal to Austria, France, Prussia and England, is a fact of history. Unlike most large vague facts it was of a kind to force itself on the attention of the English ruling classes." And he has a genius for quotation. Arnold quotes Sophocles and then remarks: "Let St. Francis — nay, or Luther either — beat that!" Of the Society of Dilettanti, Horace Walpole said: "The nominal qualification for membership is having been to Italy, and the real one, being drunk."

Jenkyns is at home with the aesthete, the imperial adventurer, the guilt-ridden "invert" and John Stuart Mill. I know of no better book on how, and why, a modern culture invests an ancient one to fill its own unconscious needs. The Victorians were full of bad faith.

John Leonard is on the staff of The New York Times.

PEANUTS



B.C.



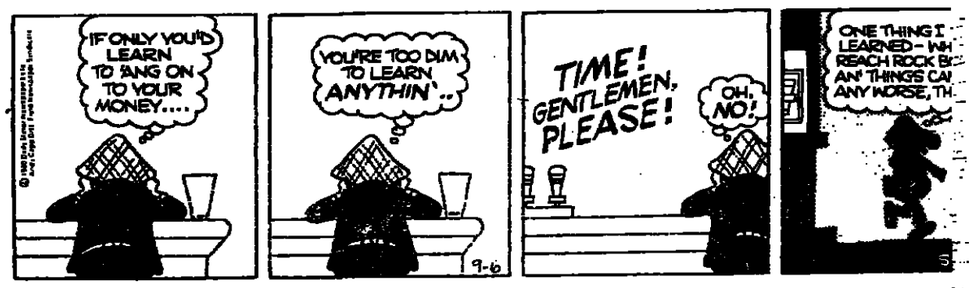
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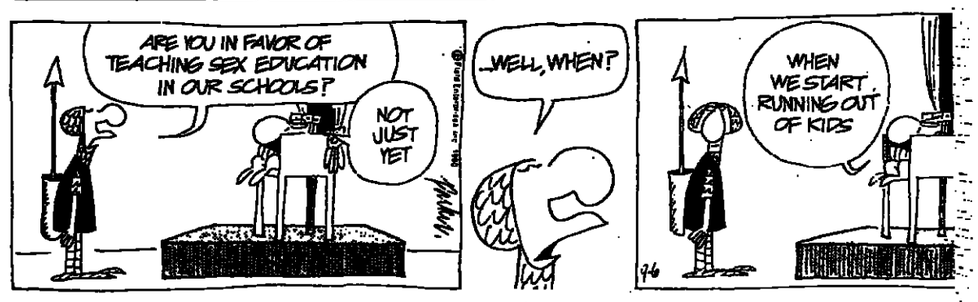
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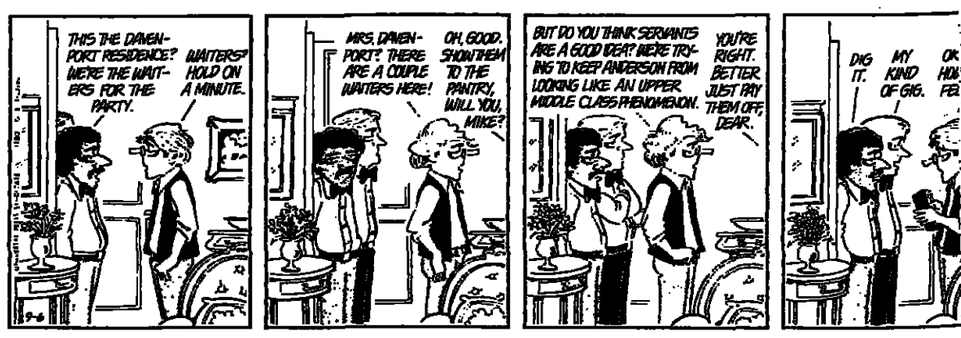
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REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

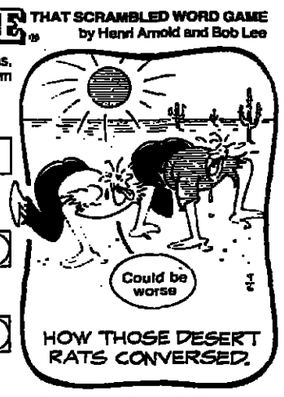
Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words

NUMOR

YOILD

DAHLER

MADORR



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon

Answer here: WITH ( ) ( ) (Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PARTY WHOSE GUTTER OUTWIT
Answer: What the barber said when a customer complained about his haircut— I'LL GROW ON YOU

DENNIS THE MENACE



Imprimé par P.I.O. - 1, Boulevard Ney 75018 Paris

Austin, Jaeger Bow at Open

...yd, Mandlikova Vie for Title

Agency Dispatches

...RK, Sept. 5 — Chris ...at 25 the old lady of ...emifinals, scored her ...over Tracy Austin in ...year today and Hana ...beat Andrea Jaeger to ...morrow's final of the ...nnis championships. ...four-time open titlist ...t five straight matches ...ar-old nemesis starting ...ear's final, gained re... the defending champi... seed with a 4-6, 6-1,

...th Not Served

...va, the ninth-seeded ...upset No. 2 Martina ...wiped out Jaeger's at...come the youngest fi... history of the open (15 ...ths) with a 6-1, 3-6, 7-... upted duel. ...her game against the ...in. Lloyd extended her ...ing streak to 16 and ... final for the sixth ...r by winning 16 of the ...es in a 1-hour, 50-min... ...tation. ...as a very emotional match for me," said Lloyd. "I've dreamed about this day because I knew I would have to beat her to win this tournament and to become No. 1 again. I know I'm not No. 1 yet but she's been my nemesis. I've beaten Martina, I've beaten Hana, I've beaten Andrea. But I hadn't beaten her."

Austin, who this year has won 25 sets by 6-0 scores, appeared to be on the way to another rout as she opened up a 4-0 advantage to start the match. But Lloyd broke back in the fifth and ninth games to narrow the margin to 5-4. After Lloyd saved one set point with an overhead smash, however, Austin claimed another service break, and the set, in the next game when Lloyd netted a forehand.

In the second set, Lloyd took command, Austin failing to hold serve at all and winning only 12 points as Lloyd put authority into her deep groundstrokes and scored numerous winners with overheads.

Lloyd's confidence continued to grow in the third set. After Austin held serve for the first time in 12 games to even the score at 1-1, Lloyd swept the final five games, scoring a rare ace in the fifth game of the set.

Jaeger, showing her first crack under pressure, double-faulted her first service game away and failed to hold serve until the sixth game of the match as Mandlikova used her powerful serve and sharp net play to take the first set.

After an 18-minute rain delay, Jaeger broke the Czech's serve for the first time to take a 3-1 edge and saved numerous break points against her to serve out the set and even the match.

Tie-Breaker

In the final set, the two battled evenly, with Jaeger rallying from double match point in the 10th game to force the tie-breaker. Mandlikova jumped to a 4-1 lead, but Jaeger rallied to 4-3 before finally succumbing on the second match point, dropping the tie-breaker 7-4.

Last night, John McEnroe survived a four-set scare from Ivan Lendl, while Jaeger beat Ivanna Madruga, 6-1, 6-3, to advance to the semis.

Carrying on a running conversation with himself, the crowd and the umpire, McEnroe struggled defeat Lendl, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 7-5, and set up another duel with Jimmy Connors in the semifinals.

McEnroe lost the first set, but rallied to win after giving the largest crowd in open history a display of his antics — grabbing his hair, pounding his racket, complaining to officials, slamming the net cord, talking to himself and exchanging barbs with fans in courtside seats.

McEnroe, seeded No. 2, will face three-time open winner Jimmy Connors in one semifinal tomorrow, while top-seeded Bjorn Borg will take on unseeded Johan Kriek in the other. The men's final will be played Sunday.

McEnroe looks forward to facing Connors, with whom he has split four matches this year. "We always play in the semis or finals of big tournaments," he noted. "The adrenalin really gets going."

But playing Connors and then facing Borg? "By the time you get to Borg," said McEnroe, "all the matches you play take something off your game. If I have to play Jimmy, then Borg . . . it's doubly hard."



Associated Press

Hana Mandlikova, en route to the finals.

Phillie Homers Defeat Dodgers

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Mike Schmidt and Greg Luzinski hit home runs last night to power Philadelphia to a 3-2 victory over the Dodgers in a battle of National League division leaders.

The victory left the Phils a game ahead of Pittsburgh and Montreal in the National League East while the loss reduced the Los Angeles edge in the west to a half game over Houston.

Schmidt hit his 36th homer after a single by Lonnie Smith in the first inning off Jerry Reuss (16-5) and Luzinski connected for his 17th off Reuss in the seventh for what proved to be the winning run.

Expos 4, Giants 0

In San Francisco, Bill Gullickson fired a three-hitter for his first major league shutout, pitching Montreal to a 4-0 victory over the Giants. Gullickson (7-4) struck out seven and walked two.

Padres 3, Mets 2

In San Diego, pinch-hitter Gene Tenace singled in Barry Evans from third in the ninth as the Padres beat New York, 3-2. It was the Mets' sixth straight loss.

A's 7, Orioles 1

In the American League, in Baltimore, Dwayne Murphy and Tony Armas homered to help Oakland snap a seven-game losing streak with a 7-1 victory over the Orioles.

Yankees 5, Angels 3

In New York, Bucky Dent and bob Watson had three hits and a RBI apiece and Ron Guidry pitched one-hit relief over the final three innings to pace the Yankees to a 5-3 triumph over California. The victory extended the Yankee winning streak to four and lifted their lead in the American League East to 2½ games over Baltimore.

Brewers 9, Royals 5

In Kansas City, Mo., Don Money and Dick Davis each singled twice during an eight-run ninth inning to spark Milwaukee 9-5 victory over the Royals. Kansas City's George Brett went 1-for-3 — his hit was a two-run homer in the seventh — lowering his batting average to .401.

Mariners 7, Red Sox 4

In Boston, Bruce Bochte drove in three runs with a sacrifice fly and a single and Dan Meyer hit a two-run homer as Seattle topped the Red Sox, 7-4.

Blue Jays 3, Chisox 2

In Toronto, Garth Iorg's ninth-inning triple off Ed Farmer scored Roy Howell from first to lift the Blue Jays past Chicago 3-2.

Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	72	60	.545	—
Montreal	72	62	.537	1
Pittsburgh	72	62	.537	1
St. Louis	59	72	.450	12½
New York	59	75	.440	14
Chicago	51	80	.389	20½
West				
Los Angeles	76	58	.567	—
Houston	75	58	.564	½
Cincinnati	72	61	.541	3½
Atlanta	68	65	.511	7½
San Francisco	66	68	.493	10
San Diego	57	78	.422	19½

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	82	51	.617	—
Baltimore	79	53	.598	2½
Boston	72	58	.554	8½
Detroit	70	62	.530	11½
Milwaukee	72	64	.529	11½
Cleveland	69	63	.523	12½
Toronto	56	77	.421	26
West				
Kansas City	85	49	.634	—
Texas	66	67	.496	18½
Oakland	66	69	.489	19½
Minnesota	58	77	.430	27½
Chicago	56	76	.424	28
California	52	80	.394	32
Seattle	48	85	.361	36½

Novarra-Reber Wins World Cycling Gold

BESANCON, France (AP), Sept. 5 — Sue Novarra-Reber of the United States won the gold medal in the women's sprint at the World Cycling Championships yesterday. She scored a 2-0 victory over defending champion Galina Tsareva of the Soviet Union in the final. Her 200-meter times were 13.33 seconds and 12.57. Claudia Lommatzsch of West Germany took the bronze.

Danny Clark of Australia was the surprise winner of the night's other final — the Keirin sprint. Clark stayed in front all the way to head off the challenge of Daniel Morelon of France.

Major League Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal 000 012 010—4 10 1
San Francisco 000 000 000—0 3 0
Gullickson and Carter; Hargesheimer, Lavelle (7), Breining (9) and May. W—Gullickson, 7-4. L—Hargesheimer, 4-4.

New York 001 010 000—2 7 1
San Diego 010 001 001—3 11 0
Scott, Hausman (7), Allen (9) and Trevino; Curtis and Fahey. W—Curtis, 7-8. L—Allen, 5-8. HR—San Diego, Perkins (1).

Philadelphia 200 000 100—3 6 2
Los Angeles 000 000 020—2 8 0
Walk, Brusstar (8), McGraw (8) and Boone; Reuss, Castillo (8) and Scioscia. Ferguson (9). W—Walk, 10-4. L—Reuss, 16-5. HRs—Philadelphia, Schmidt (36), Luzinski (17); Los Angeles, Baker (27).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 100 100 000—2 9 0
Toronto 000 101 001—3 8 1
Baumgarten, Farmer (9) and Kimm; Todd and Whitt. W—Todd, 3-1. L—Farmer, 6-8. HR—Toronto, Moseby (7).

Oakland 101 130 100—7 15 0
Baltimore 000 001 000—1 6 1
Keough and Essian; Flanagan, Stewart (5) and Dempsey. W—Keough, 14-12. L—Flanagan, 13-11. HRs—Oakland, Murphy (11), Armas (29).

Seattle 310 010 200—7 11 1
Boston 020 002 000—4 6 0
Abbot, Sarmiento (6) and Hill; Eckersley, Burgmeier (7), Aponte (9) and Fisk. W—Abbott, 10-10. L—Eckersley, 9-12. HR— Seattle, Meyer (10).

California 110 001 000—3 8 1
New York 300 101 00x—5 13 0
Tanana, Clear (6) and Downing; Perry, Guidry (7) and Cerone. W—Perry, 9-10. L—Tanana, 7-10.

Milwaukee 100 000 008—9 16 0
Kansas City 001 011 200—5 10 0
Travers, Castro (7) and C.Moore; Gura, Quisenberry (9), K.Brett (9) and Wathan. W—Castro, 1-4. L—Quisenberry, 11-6. HRs—Kansas City, White (6), G.Brett (19).

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

TORONTO—Signed Jeff Buchanan, pitcher and assigned him to Utica of the New York-Penn League.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

LOS ANGELES—Named Mike Thibault an assistant coach.

NEW YORK—Released Bill Carey, Bobby Turner and James Salters, guards; and Don Wiley, Michael Barnes, Rod Owens, Doug Jemison, Elisha McSweeney, and Bob Rome, forwards.

PHILADELPHIA—Signed Monti Davis, forward, and Billy Bryant, guard.

SAN DIEGO—Signed Nick Weatherspoon, forward.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

ATLANTA—Signed Anthony Anderson, running back. Waived Quinn Jones, running back.

BUFFALO—Signed Duke Ferguson, wide receiver. Waived Dennis Johnson, running back.

DETROIT—Waived Benny Ricardo, place kicker.

GREEN BAY—Announced the resignation of Fred vanAppen, defensive line coach.

NEW YORK GIANTS—Cut George Small, offensive guard. Re-acquired Whit Walton, linebacker.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

COLORADO—Purchased the contract of A Smith, goaltender, from Hartford.

Budge and Laver Recalled

Perspective: Borg and the Grand Slam

...Tinling is chief of protocol ...International Tennis Fed... and consultant to tennis ...ations worldwide.

By Ted Tinling

...K, Sept. 5 (NYT) ...rn Borg has, at the U.S. ... resumed his third quest ... achieving the ultimate ... all tennis champions — ...nd slam. ...accomplish a grand slam ...is a player must win the ... four most prominent ... titles: Wimbledon and ...nited States, Australian ...rench Opens all in the ...ear. As he has done two ... times, Borg is entering ...pen having won in Paris ...imbledon.

...o Early Recognition

...more than a century of ... only two men have ...ed it: Don Budge (Unit...ates) in 1938, and Rod ... (Australia) in 1962 and ... Their counterparts in the ...n's game have also been ...ican and Australian — ...een Connolly (United ...s) in 1953 and Margaret ... (Australia) in 1970. ...til last year, the grand ... carried no official title ... no special prize. Interna... feuding over differing ... surfaces had persistently ...d both since the inception ...e world governing body, ...nternational Tennis Feder...

...reover, before the 1930s, ...ow that any one player ...perior to all his peers ... have been abhorrent to ...lishment thinking. ... was the far-reaching ...es in sporting concepts ...he increased travel facili... that era that forced the ...rities to accept individual ...ion on a worldwide hori...

...instance, the pioneering ...h star, Jean Borotra, tra... nearly 20,000 miles in ... to put the first French ... on Australia's honor role. ...rrently, America's Bill ... began competing regu... the French champion... and, in 1931, Fred Perry ...e the first Britisher in 30 ... to reach the semifinals of ...S. championships.

Coining the Phrase

...n, in 1933, Jack Craw... (Australia) came within ...t of becoming "king of ...mis hill." He had won ...ledon, the Australian and ...ench titles that year, only ...e in the fifth set of the ...nal to Fred Perry. ...call that it was then the sportswriters and editors of the day coined their own designation of what would have been Crawford's unique achievement. Their reports of the match read: "Perry Robs Crawford's Grand Slam."

By 1937, the face and pace of tennis life had so changed it was taken for granted the top players would travel the world every year.

That year Budge, a slim redhead born in Oakland, Calif., in 1916, to a father who had been a Scottish soccer international, became virtually the world's best player by winning Wimbledon, the U.S. championship and a historic Davis Cup match against the German champion, Gottfried von Cramm.

In 1938 Budge again won the U.S. singles. In the Wimbledon final, he beat Britain's Bunny Austin, losing only four games. For this slaughter of Britain's No. 1 player, he received the best of British handshakes and was awarded honorary membership in the hallowed Wimbledon Club.

Strawberries

I well remember his charm and modest pride as he placed his first order for strawberries and cream in the sacred members' tent. Finally, he made history by winning in France and also Australia, thus becoming the first player to capture all four singles titles in the same year. The dream term suddenly was a reality.

One need only look at Budge's 1980 automobile license plate — which reads G-SLAM — to recognize the significance and personal satisfaction the achievement still means to him.

Between 1939 and 1961, the world's four major singles championships were won by no fewer than 33 different men. Yet in these 23 years only two, Tony Trabert (United States) in 1955 and Ashley Cooper (Australia) in 1958, emulated Crawford's near-miss, winning three of the majors but failing the fourth test.

Truly Remarkable

So, in 1962 it was a truly remarkable performance for Laver to sweep the board and match Budge's feat.

Laver was born the year Budge captured his slam, and, other his being also a red-head and the dominant force of his era, he had nothing recognizably in common with his predecessor.

Budge was tall, relaxed, smiling; Laver small, wiry and outwardly uptight.

Budge was a typical tennis player of the '30s, the product of a close-knit, middle-class family weaned on sport. Laver inherited the aftermath of Harry Hopman's dictatorial domination over all Australian tennis.

Moreover, Laver's first peak in the early '60s came at the height of "shamateurism." The summit of tennis hypocrisy was illustrated at the time: When Laver turned pro immediately after winning his 1962 slam, he was promptly banned from international competition for five years.

Banished Talent

Had Laver not been condemned to spend the flowering of his career in the wilderness, his enormous talents might have earned him Borg's expressed goal of 10 Wimbledons. I believe it was the harsh treatment he endured that motivated him to win his second slam in 1969, immediately upon being readmitted to the official arenas. That record may never be repeated.

Nowadays, progressive tennis centers display wall clocks simultaneously showing the local time at the four grand slam arenas: Flushing Meadows, Wimbledon, Kooyong (Australia) and Roland Garros (Paris).

This year I asked Henri Cochet, now 78 and 50 years ago the lodestar of French tennis supremacy, how he would compare himself to Budge or Laver. He answered: "Such comparisons are impossible. Today's equipment and the rules of tennis are so changed we must just say that in our own times we handled both better than our contemporaries."

Magic Holds

Cochet was right, of course. No one can justifiably say which was the greater player.

So the magic of the term grand slam endures, and in the past two years has been officially recognized by the governing body of tennis as representing its championship of the world.

As such, it automatically takes its winners to the Tennis Hall of Fame in Newport. Budge, now retired from competition, is already immortalized there, as are Connolly and Court. An appropriate niche awaits Laver. But the rules delay his enshrinement while he is still on court hitting winners in competition.

Borg has already found his pot of gold in tennis, but the slam still remains at the far end of his personal rainbow. Three times he has won Wimbledon and the French title the same year. Twice, in 1978 and 1979, his ultimate ambitions were thwarted at the U.S. Open.

If he can get by Johan Kriek and then win Sunday's singles, he must have a good chance of going on to win the final test in Australia. But he will need to be a third time lucky.



Associated Press

Bjorn Borg

For Openers, Oilers vs. Steelers

By William N. Wallace

NEW YORK, Sept. 5 (NYT) — The leading games on the schedule as the National Football League's 61st season opens are Houston at Pittsburgh, Sunday, which matches the opponents in last season's American Conference championship game (won by the Steelers, 27-13) and, Monday night, Dallas at Washington.

The Super Bowl champions, who have won 16 games in a row at Three Rivers Stadium, face the last team to have defeated them there. That was two years ago, when Earl Campbell, in his first game against them, scored three touchdowns.

Although Campbell has done little damage to Pittsburgh since then, the Oiler offense now has Ken Stabler, who at Oakland developed into the master of the play-action fake, linked with Campbell, who should be more effective than ever. The last three times Stabler faced the Steelers, back in 1976 and 1977, he was on the winning side. And, in their six meetings against Pittsburgh in the last two seasons, the Oilers have won twice, which is more than any other team can say.

Apart from Stabler, the Oilers will have Billy Johnson replacing the injured Ken Burrough at wide receiver. Mike Renfro starts on the other side.

The remainder of the starting lineup remains unchanged. Three young rushers — Jesse Baker, Ken Kennard and Mike Stensrud — will come in to chase Terry Bradshaw in passing situations.

The Steelers adore challenges, and this game will be one. There are four changes from the last Super Bowl lineup, because injured players have returned — Sidney Thornton at fullback, Jack Ham at linebacker and Ray Pinney and Jon Kolb on the offensive line. The Steelers are favored by 7 points.

Previews of the other games follow, with pre-season won-lost records in parentheses:

American Conference

Baltimore (2-2) at **Jets** (2-2) — Mike McCormack, the new Colt coach, says he will rotate five wide receivers against the Jets' vulnerable pass defense — with Bert Jones firing the passes. The Colts' running game has weakened further, as halfback Curtis Dickey has a thigh injury. The Jets' deep passing game is not ready, because Wesley Walker and Johnny (Lam) Jones are ailing. Jets by 6 points.

Cleveland (1-3) at **New England** (1-3) — Vagas Ferguson is expected to start in the Patriot backfield with Don Calhoun and Steve Grogan. Rick Sanford replaces the absent Mark Haynes at cornerback. Another rookie running back, Charles White, is a probable starter for the Browns, but the key player will be Henry Bradley, the nose tackle in new 3-4 defense. New England by 6.

Miami (3-1) at **Buffalo** (1-3) — The Dolphins have discarded several veterans, but Bob Griese, Larry Little and Bob Kuechenberg remain as offensive starters. Steve Howell is the new fullback. Miami has won 20 games in a row from the improving Bills, who will start two rookies on offense, Joe Cribbs at running back and Mark Brammer at tight end. Miami by 2½.

Oakland (2-2) at **Kansas City** (3-1) — Recent injuries weaken the Chiefs' offensive line, with Jack Rudnay out after starting 144 straight games at center. Nick Lowrey, a former Jet, replaces Jan Stenerud as kicker. The new Raider starters are quarterback Dan Pastorini and Kenny King, the running back, who came from Oilers in Stabler trade; Matt Millen of Penn State, a rookie at linebacker for the injured Monte Johnson, and Chris Bahr, the former Bengal kicker. Kansas City by 3½.

San Diego (1-3-1) at **Seattle** (3-1) — John Cappelletti, the former Ram fullback, adds running punch to the Chargers' seasoned team. Jim Zorn of the Seahawks showed passing skills in last preseason game, after an injury. A rookie pass rusher, Jacob Green, will make the Seattle defense stronger. San Diego by 1½.

National Conference

Giants (1-3) at **St. Louis** (2-2) — The Giants seem less prepared to begin the season than in any recent years, with untried performers starting at four positions: Eddie Hicks, running back; Steve Tobin, center, and Mark Haynes and Bud Hebert, defensive backs. The Cards will unveil a rookie pass rusher of note, Curtis Greer, while Jim Hart and Ottis Anderson head the offense again. Hart has destroyed the Giants for years. Betting choice: St. Louis by 7½.

Chicago (1-3) at **Green Bay** (0-4-1) — The seasoned Bears expect a big season, while the Packers are in poor shape, especially at running back and linebacker. Mike Phipps of the Bears and Lynn Dickey are the opposing quarterbacks. Chicago by 4½.

Atlanta (1-3) at **Minnesota** (3-1) — Tommy Kramer, the Vikings' impressive quarterback, can expect to pass for more than 300 yards against the Falcons' vulnerable secondary. Minnesota by 4.

Detroit (3-1) at **Los Angeles** (2-2) — The four Ram holdouts have reported. But only Jim Youngblood is expected to play, and he only because another linebacker, Bob Brudzinski, has deserted in another salary squabble. Pat Haden will start at quarterback. The Lions like their offense, with Billy Sims the starting halfback — but not the defense, which has John Mendenhall, the former Giant lineman, in a key role. Los Angeles by 7½.

San Francisco (3-1) at **New Orleans** (1-3) — The 49ers will introduce an impressive rookie running back, Earl Cooper, and two rookies on defense — Bobby Leopold for the injured Thomas Henderson at linebacker, and Ray Churchman at cornerback. The Saints are hoping their holdover defense holds up. New Orleans by 4½.

Interconference

Denver (2-2) at **Philadelphia** (3-1) — Both sides expect to play for conference championships. The Broncos start Matt Robinson at quarterback over Craig Morton, but their defense is weaker because of the loss of Bob Swenson, an ace linebacker. Philadelphia by 3½.

Tampa Bay (3-1) at **Cincinnati** (1-3) — With Ken Anderson hobbled by knee injury, Jack Thompson will be the Bengals' quarterback. Charles Alexander and Archie Griffin open as running backs. Garo Yepremian is the new kicker for the Buccaneers, who still need more offensive punch. Cincinnati by 1.

Monday Night

Dallas (3-1) at **Washington** (3-1) — Ron Springs has won the fullback role from Robert Newhouse in a significant offensive change for the Cowboys. They believe their revised defensive backfield will hold up. Joe Theismann, the Redskin passer, will be a good opening test. Washington by 2.

Detroit Gearing Up With Sims

PONTIAC, Mich., Sept. 5 (UPI) — Billy Sims has an excellent chance to be the hottest thing to hit Detroit since automobiles. The first player taken in the National Football League draft is stepping into a situation where it seems that only an accident can keep him from success.

The situation can't get any worse. Detroit was 2-14 last year and a similar record against a vastly easier schedule seems as likely as General Motors selling lots of small cars in Japan.

The 1978 Heisman Trophy winner from Oklahoma has the kind of ability the Lions haven't seen in a runner since Mel Farr and, before that, Doak Walker. In addition, Detroit had half a team wounded last year and now the bulk of those are back and healthy — most notably quarterback Gary Danielson.

"I'm worried about the point that one person can't turn a whole team around, says Sims. "It's got to be a coaching staff, a whole team, to make this a successful season. I just want to have a healthy season. I haven't set any goals for myself." The 210-pound 6-footer will make his official debut Sunday against the Los Angeles Rams.

Sims has been well received by his less well paid teammates because he has shown that he provides the Lions with their only long-distance threat apart from the telephone.

A few Lions walked out of camp in salary disputes, but not in resentment over Sims' paychecks. Most have taken his big bonus and high salary as a sign of financial good times to come for them.

Coach Monte Clark says 1980's was the best training camp he's ever had, mainly thanks to Sims' acceleration and quick-cutting running style. "But that," Clark cautions, "is not to say there aren't refinements to be made. The passing game [Sims comes from Oklahoma's wishbone-offense factory] is almost a whole new world to him. He has blocked adequately but I wouldn't say he's good at it."

Constant Threat

Clark figures to use Sims in different ways. "Who you play dictates what you do. I can't say Billy will get the ball 20 to 25 times a game, but certainly he's a threat."

Tight end David Hill should become a more effective weapon with Sims drawing the extra defenders he used to attract. Wide receiver Fred Scott will notice the additional inattention, too.

"He fools me," Danielson said. "I always get the feeling he's running at three-quarters speed, but he's really being patient. When he sees an opening, he has a great burst of speed. He can read blocks and he can cut back and forth and he's just a joy to watch and play with."



Billy Sims

Red Smith

...reedy Owners Drag Their Heels on Compensation

...ORK, Sept. 5 (NYT) — ... baseball committee ...e question of compen... teams that lose free ... field two meetings with... to blows. To add that ...ers have not come to ... either, would be tautol... tamest. It is now early ... and the committee's fi... is due Jan. 1. If the com... ...ded its differences now, ...ers wouldn't have any... ...lk to for almost three

...pensation issue was the ...oint, the only irreconcil... ...ence, between the own... ...layers when they were ...ver a new basic agree... ...spring. To spur bargain... ...tion, the players boycot... ...t week of preseason ex... ...nd announced that if a ...c agreement wasn't ...x weeks after the sea... ...ning, they would go on

...passed without visible ...Marvin Miller, head of ...' union, made a propos... ...u what," he said, "since ...e to agreement in all other areas, why don't we take the compensation issue off the table, turn it over to a study committee, and adopt a basic agreement covering everything else?"

Uh-Uh

"No way," the owners said.

Time went by, and as the strike deadline grew close, Ray Grebey, the owners' chief negotiator, made a suggestion. "Tell you what," he said, "we've got practically everything else settled so why don't we take the compensation issue off the table, turn it over to a study committee, and adopt a basic agreement covering everything else?"

"Great idea," Marvin Miller said. "Why didn't we ever think of that?"

Owners are represented on the study committee by Harry Dalton, general manager of the Milwaukee Brewers, and Frank Cashen of the New York Mets. The players elected Bob Boone, the Phillies' catcher, and Sal Bando, infielder and coach with the Brewers. As alternates the players chose Elliott Maddox of the Mets and Scott McGregor, the Baltimore pitcher.

Boone was active in the contract negotiations through the winter and spring, attending many of the meetings. Because of this, he had reservations about accepting a place on the study committee but the players insisted they wanted his cool judgment. The owners appointed no alternates for Dalton and Cashen. Harry and Frank are irreplaceable.

Appalled at their own impulsive generosity to free agents, the owners want to limit the players' freedom of movement by providing that when the California Angels sign a refugee from the Minnesota Twins, the Angels must compensate the Twins with a player from their own roster. This is simply a man-for-man trade, and pro football has shown that it makes free agents seem meaningless.

Still Due: Nothing

When an employee has worked out the full terms of his contract, he owes his employer no further obligation — moral, financial, legal or ethical. He is free to leave the Yankees and hire out to the Red Sox, just as Yustin Wallrapp recently quit J. Walter Thompson to join Ogilvy & Mather.

When all obligations have been cleared on both sides, there is only one circumstance entitling an employer to compensation for losing an employee. If he owns the employee, then he does retain a property right in him. For the best part of a century, baseball clubs did own their players. The feudal mind finds it hard to accept change.

Good Listeners

Nevertheless, the players are listening while Cashen and Dalton endeavor to make the argument that compensation is essential to the game's survival. In spite of what you may read and hear about the greedy, self-centered, spoiled-rotten, money-mad ballplayer, he does listen.

For instance, when the courts ruled that a player, like any other working stiff, was a free man when he had fulfilled his contract, the owners cried havoc. They said they were investing millions in the development of young players and couldn't survive without some assurance that they could retain title to the player long enough to recoup the investment.

Though the courts had put no time limits on free agency, the players listened. Voluntarily, they provided that a player would have to give his employer six years of service in the major leagues before he could become a free agent.

Now the owners are saying that free agents are bleeding them to death. Evidently it has not occurred to them that if this is true, they don't need a compact with the players to remedy the situation. All they have to do is stop offering million-dollar contracts to free agents. The free agents never demanded figures like that in the first place; they were flabbergasted when they got them.

New Math

If anybody is bankrupting the game — and it appears to be prospering — then it is the greedy owners who can't let a rival beat them to a desirable player. The greedy player is a myth.

"I get one million dollars for the next three years," a pitcher of considerable ability but no great stability told me. "There's no way in the world I can be worth that."

"You are if your employer thinks you are," I told him.

Art Buchwald

Be Good to Tourists, They're Easy Marks

WASHINGTON — It has just been announced that, for the first time, more foreign tourists visited the United States than American tourists went abroad. These foreign tourists know a bargain when they see one — and the U.S. is now one of the cheapest countries in the Western world.


Buchwald

This may be hard for Americans to swallow, but it's a fact of life, and since our economy depends on such hard currencies as the Japanese yen, the German mark, the French franc and the British pound, we all have to make a better effort to see that these tourists get their money's worth.

Here are some helpful hints to accommodate visitors from other countries.

Most of them have cameras, and they are dying to take pictures of the "natives" that they can show when they get back to Hamburg or wherever they came from. Don't get angry when they ask you to pose for a photo with your family on the front steps of your house, or when you're taking out your trash in the morning. Don't ask them for money before you agree to allow them to shoot your picture. If they offer you a few Danish kroner or a Swiss franc you may accept it, but be sure to say, "Thank you."

Foreign tourists are great shoppers. If you are a store owner or salesperson, always wait on them first, because the more money they spend, the better our balance of payments will be.

The exchange rate on the dollar changes every day, so there may be some delay in the transaction as you try to figure out what their traveler's checks are worth. Be patient and keep your temper, even when they call you a thief and complain that they could get a higher rate at their hotel.

People from abroad have their own conceptions as to what the United States is like, mostly based on our movies and television shows. They expect to get mugged in New York, mowed down in Chicago, gouged in Miami, and scalped by Indians in Phoenix, Ariz. They will be very disappointed if their fantasies are not fulfilled, and will go back home and say the U.S. is not what it is cracked up to be.

If we want Austrian schillings and South African rand, we must all play the roles expected of us. For example, if you see a foreign tourist in Central Park, and he hasn't been mugged yet, you owe it to your country to push him down and say, "Your money or your life." Something like this could make his whole trip.

* * *

Foreign tourists are very insecure when traveling in America. It does no good to remind a Japanese visitor that, if it wasn't for the Americans, they still might be making rice-paper fans instead of Toyota cars.

Above all, don't mention Pearl Harbor unless they bring it up. But it's perfectly all right to ask them, "Is Tokyo Rose still very popular in Japan?"

European tourists are particularly sensitive about the Marshall Plan, so I wouldn't say anything about it. If you happened to be in the Army Air Corps during World War II, don't tell a German tourist how you enjoyed clobbering Stuttgart. They don't want to hear about it, and it really has nothing to do with the bargains they can get here in jeans.

The important thing to remember is that the United States' main interest in tourists is how much money they leave behind. As the poor relations of the Western world, we have to swallow our pride and get on our feet so that in the distant future we all might be able to travel again. I know it's hard to imagine, but someday Americans may have the wherewithal to go abroad, and it will be our turn, once again, to say to a French taxi driver, "Here's a dollar. Buy your family a good meal."

Stetson Landmark Burns

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5 (UPI) — Fire yesterday destroyed a triangular-shaped Philadelphia landmark that was the home of the John B. Stetson hat company for more than a century. The six-story brick building, vacant since the company went out of business in 1971, was gutted by the blaze.

Reel Love—Chanel No. 7

By Hebe Dorsey

COMPIEGNE, France, Sept. 5 (IHT) — As in any good soap opera, it started with a broken heart. Mother died of TB, father left daughter in an orphanage and the young girl's one and only love (the rest were mere affairs) died in a car crash. On Christmas, yet.

Coco Chanel, a love story? For sheer hard-luck tear-jerking it leaves Erich Segal in the paddock. The question is, how come the Hollywood movie makers haven't grabbed it already?

They did. "Six times," according to Larry Spangler, 40, producer of the seventh attempt at a film version of Gabrielle Chanel's life — and, he hopes, the first to make it off the ground. (There was a Broadway musical called "Coco," starring Katharine Hepburn, which didn't really make it off the ground, either, and Paloma Picasso reportedly wants to play Chanel in a film project being put together by her husband, Raphael Lopez, and his partner, Xavier Arreyllo.)

"The reason why so many Chanel films flopped is that they tried to do too much," Spangler said. "They tried to cover her life from beginning to end." Chanel died at 87 and, like a cat, had nine lives. At least.

Spangler, whose production credits include 10 Westerns, said he will make this strictly a love story, stopping with the death of Gabrielle Chanel's "one true love," Arthur (Boy) Capel, in an auto crash when Chanel was 38.

The film, to be called "Chanel Solitaire," is taken from a book by the same name written by Claude Delay Beillen (she has since dropped the Beillen). Spangler, who bought film rights for a six-figure price, said he read all the many works written about Chanel before settling on Delay's book because "it was the one with the most love in it. It was like a love sonnet."

Delay, a psychiatrist who saw Chanel frequently during the last 10 years of the designer's life, says the clue to Chanel is her childhood and the fact that she suffered one desertion after another.

"For me, the private side of Chanel's life is the most touching. She was always terribly lonely. If Capel had lived, she might have been saved," Delay said.

The film, which will open and close with a fashion show to emphasize Chanel's successful career, will take Chanel from her mother's death to Capel's accident. In between, we have Chanel the orphan (raised by nuns whose uniforms influenced her designing); Chanel the coquettish young woman who got "kidnapped" by a dashing cavalry officer, Etienne Balsan; Chanel's meeting with Boy Capel, a self-made British businessman who took her seriously; and Chanel's early days as a successful milliner in Deauville.


Fraser & Dunlop Ltd


Dominique Isermann, Sygma

The movie lovers: Timothy Dalton and Marie-France Pisier.

One of the attractions of the film will be Balsan's estate, Royallieu, in Compiegne, a town whose other claims to fame are the capture of Joan of Arc by the Burgundians and the signing of the World War I armistice. Compiegne recently acquired the estate and turned it into a park, but is letting Spangler use it for the film. Shooting is scheduled to start in three weeks.

On location Wednesday with the director, Hungarian-born George Kaczender and crew, Spangler was having trouble believing his luck. "This place is exactly as Chanel knew it," he said, roaming through the palatial grounds and handsome, boiserie-lined rooms. Fireplaces everywhere, including the bathrooms. Except for the furniture, which was auctioned off, the manor is pretty well intact. One can see Chanel's bedroom, with the original bronze wallpaper, one floor below Balzan's. (He, by the way, was quite a womanizer. He kept other girls on the string, including Emilieane d'Alencon, one of the hottest cocottes of the Belle Epoque.)

It was at Royallieu that Chanel received her first brush with luxury and life upstairs. It was at Royallieu that she started horseback riding, in jodhpurs borrowed from the lads. It was at Royallieu that she first showed her sartorial independence by wearing trim, masculine jackets and ties.

It also was at Royallieu that she met Capel, who had come to take a look at Balsan's horses and women.

Film Version

As Spangler sees it, the story unfolds like this:

Chanel falls for Capel because, unlike Balsan, he treats her like a lady and not like one of his horses. Capel notices that Chanel has an eye defect and takes her to his oculist. From then on, Chanel always keeps a pair of Capel's glasses by her bed. Capel is also the only man to take her seriously when he sees that she has a talent for making hats and wants to use it. Unbeknownst to her (or so the story goes) he sets her up in business.


From "La Terupa Chanel," © Editions Chene/Gossset

Coco Chanel and her "one true love," Arthur (Boy) Capel.

However, Capel, an opportunist and an illegitimate child, wants to rise in the world. So he breaks the news to Chanel that he's going to marry one of the wealthiest women in England. Coco is heartbroken.

Capel goes back to England. Channel grows more and more successful. World War I comes and goes. Capel is a social success, but he's still in love with *Chanel and comes back on his* knees. She makes him crawl. But not too much. He's going to spend Christmas with his wife to tell her the bad news, then he'll rendezvous with Chanel in the south of France for the New Year. On the way, his car goes off the road, flips and he is killed.

The reality is quite different. For one thing, Chanel was 25 when she eloped with Balsan — and she had made the go-go round of soldiers' towns. One look at Royallieu and you know that Chanel, given her background, must have felt she was finally hitting the jackpot. She was beginning to climb the social ladder but it took years before she moved from the demimonde to high society. And while the moviemakers will try to tell us that Capel wanted to marry her, other well-documented books claim that neither Balsan nor Capel ever intended to wed her. Bed her, yes. But that's all.

'Everything'

"The film will have everything women want — men, money, jewelry, castles, caviar, champagne and love, love, love," Spangler exulted.

Chanel will be played by Marie-France Pisier (of "Cousin, Cousine" fame), Balsan will be played by Dutch actor Ruttger Hauer, (whom Spangler describes as the next Errol Flynn) and Briton Timothy Dalton will be Capel. Paul Jabara will write the music. As for Pisier's costumes, they are negotiating with, you guessed it, Chanel.

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